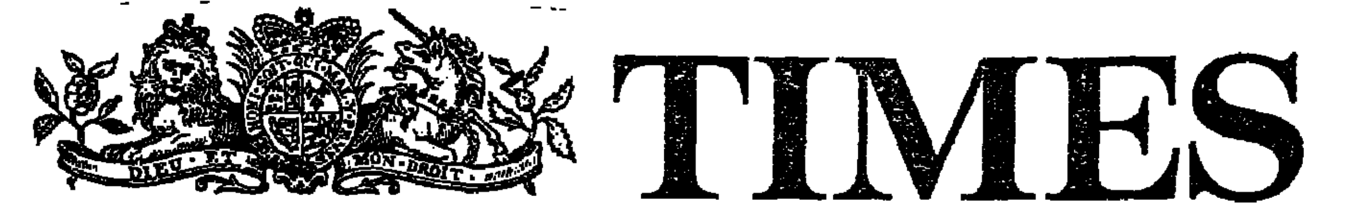
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THE TIMES

TUESDAY MARCH 23 1982

Price twenty pence

Countryman trial clears four police

A jury in the Central Criminal court acquitted four London policemen on charges brought by Operation Countryman, the investigation into allegations of London police corruption. Both earlier cases brought by Countryman against London policemen had also ended in acquittals Page 4

Royal couple to the rescue

The Prince and Princess of Wales helped to save a boy being crushed against a barrier by a crowd welcoming them in Newcastle upon Tyne. The Princess saw the boy was in danger and the couple helped him to safety

Tour photograph, page 2

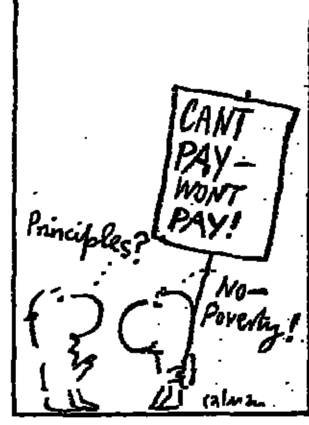
Argentines land in Falklands

The Foreign Office is to be asked by a Conservative MP for a full statement about the illegal landing on an outlying part of the Falkland Islands of about 50 Argentines who raised their country's flag Page 6

Columbia hits mechanical snag

After a flawless blast-off from the Kennedy Space Centre, the space shuttle Columbia developed a fault in one of its hydraulic power units. It was described as a minor problem

Back page



19 convicted in mail train case

Thomas Wisbey, who took part in the Great Train Robbery, was fined £500 for handling travellers' cheques stolen in a series of mail train thefts. Eighteen others were also convicted and jail sentences totalling 37 years were imposed Page 2

'Times' racing industry series

Today *The Times* launches a *major series on the horse* racing industry. Last night Sir Desmond Plummer, chairman of the Levy Board, said he would not be able to provide funds to save the Grand National at Aintree, but would help smaller courses

Pages 17, 18

Cable TV plan for growth

A £2,000m plan to provide cable television to half of Britain's *homes was put for*ward by the Information Technology Advisory Panel. The Home Secretary an*nounced* an inquiry *into* policy on the growth of cable services Page 2

Matthews quits

Lord Matthews resigned from the board of ACC after an abortive attempt by non-executive directors to oust Mr Robert Holmes a'Court as chairman Page 13

Roy Fox dies

Roy Fox, the bandleader of the 1930s, who was said to have *earned £1,000* a week when the average wage was £5, died in a South London home at the weekend. He was 81.

'The Times'

Readers of yesterday's earlier editions will have noticed that a photograph was omitted from the Arts Page. This was due to production difficulties, and we apologize.

Heseltine to seek 9% cut in council spending

By David Walker

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, will ask local councils tomorrow to begin planning their spending in 1983-84 on the basis of a 9 per cent cut in real terms in their current expenditure on such items as teachers and social services.

The reduction is larger than previously announced. Judging by the Government's control of council *spending* in recent years, the new target is highly unlikely to be realized. But if it is not achieved, the Government will have to substantially revise its spending plans upwards.

The new target is set out in papers prepared for the Consultative *Council on* Local Government Finance; tomorrow's meeting will direct the work of joint groups of coun*cil officials and civil servants* in examining council jobs and spending over the coming months.

According to information that has been collected by the Department of the Environment, the budgets of English *councils* for 1982-83 are £1,200m, or 6 per cent above the Government's expenditure targets. A further reduction of 3 per cent would be necessary for council spending in 1983-84 to match the Government's present plans.

Council planning during the next few months will be beset by more uncertainty about the future than is usual. The new system of cash planning used in full for the first time in the Government's recent public spending White Paper means, in the opinion of some, that no figures are reliable beyond the end of March 1983.

Mr Heseltine may give some sign tomorrow of how he proposes to deal with the "overspending" by local councils in 1982-83. One problem is that up to half the £1,200m is attributable to Conservative-*controlled* councils; about £550m of spending above targets belongs to the county councils; about £50m to dis*trict councils and the rest to* the city and London councils.

Last year, Mr Heseltine penalized overspending coun*cils by holding back some of* the rate support grant. He could do the same again. But during debates on the controversial Local *Government* Finance (No 2) Bill, ministers promised that any holding back of grant would not discriminate among councils, except according to a predetermined formula. Councils are especially vulnerable to any loss of income from grants in 1982-83 because the Finance Bill abolishes their power to levy supplementary rates.

Tory MPs rally round Whitelaw

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, had an overwhelmingly friendly reception last night from Conservative backbench MPs who are worried about the rising crime rate but who *have* no new ideas for tackling it.

Given a warning that Mr Whitelaw's critics in the party were preparing to attack him at a meeting of the backbench Home Affairs Committee at Westminster, scores of Conservatives turned up to show their support for the Home Secretary and his liberal administration of the Home Office.

About 100 MPs were at the meeting, and the chairman, Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP for South Fylde, said afterwards that it was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of support for the Home Secretary that he could remember.

Mr Gardner said that after Mr Whitelaw had given a satisfactory review of Home Office policy, the questioning was "almost entirely favourable and friendly", no doubt, something which he, Mr Gardner, found surprising. He thought this was because the Government has provided for an increase in police numbers, *has* brought in a new legislation for treating young *offenders*, and *has started a* new prison buildings programme.

Mr Whitelaw faced the *expected calls for the restora*tion of capital and corporal punishment, to which he is known to be opposed. As many as 95 Conservative MPs have signed a Commons motion supporting the Police Federation's call for capital punishment to be brought back.

The Home Secretary said he hoped to legislate for some of the proposals to strengthen police powers put forward by a recent royal commission, but he did not specify. He did indicate, however, that he intends to change the law so that people who have served prison terms will no longer be able to serve on juries, something for which many MPs *have pressed*.

Mr Whitelaw also told the party that the police were determined to deal with any *outbreak of violence* which might mark the anniversary of last year's riots in the English cities, beginning with the outbreak in Brixton, south London, last April. He said there was some risk of trouble because of what he called the "anniversary technique" by which trouble makers promote demonstrations. He said the response to any trouble, which he was not really expecting, would be determined and speedy.

Mr Gardner found no evidence in last night's meeting that the party was becoming restless over Mr Whitelaw's handling of crime. Mr Whitelaw told the meeting that he was wholly determined to deal in particular with street crime *and* burglary. He thought the argument about hard and soft policemen did not help. He *believed a good policeman was* both a community policeman and a person capable of catching criminals.



An Israeli soldier kicks away a barrel as burning tyres block a Ramallah street.

Israeli soldiers kill second West Bank demonstrator

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah, March 22

Israeli troops firing live ammunition killed another teenage Palestinian demonstrator today, the second to die in 48 hours after soldiers were given orders to fire straight into a stone-throwing crowd.

The killing took place as the mass Arab protest against last week's Israeli dismissal of the elected Palestinian council of El Bireh moved into its fourth consecutive day. Israeli forces made determined efforts to break the strike in a number of key areas, but these were largely unsuccessful.

According to a military spokesman, the young Palestinian was shot after a crowd attacked an army patrol at a refugee camp. Two young Arabs were wounded by the bullets but no immediate indication of their condition was available. The communique claimed that troops had first fired tear gas grenades and shots in the air, before turning their weapons on the legs of the crowd.

Palestinian sources named the dead demonstrator as Mohammed Badha, 17. His death occurred only hours after an *official* announcement from Tel Aviv clearing troops who shot dead another 17-year-old Arab youth in El-*Bireh on Saturday* from any blame. It was claimed that he had been on a roof at the time.

Justifying the controversial policy of shooting live ammunition, Major General Uri Orr, the chief of Israel's central *command, said tonight:* "The Arabs in these areas get used to soldiers shooting in the air, and they have taken advantage of that to stone the soldiers, hoping that they will not be harmed as a result. The soldiers who shot at the legs of *the rioters did so at the direct* orders of an authorized officer and in self-defence."

The general told Israel Radio that in recent weeks the real struggle between the Israeli civilian administration and the Palestine Liberation Organization had begun for the control of the West Bank.

He admitted that barricades on cities and collective punishment were being employed, but said that riots were also a collective act.

The death of Badha was the most *serious incident in* a day of widespread violence in which the Army continued to impose a virtual blockade *around three large Palestinian* towns and a 24-hour military curfew on many thousands of Arab families in El-Bireh and nearby *Ramallah*. Thick coils of barbed wire stretched across roads in normally quiet residential areas added to the impression that a new stage in the West Bank conflict has now been reached.

In the Jalazoun refugee camps on the outskirts of Ramallah, troops were involved in another violent clash with Palestinians. Local sources later claimed that a 25-year-old Arab had been taken to hospital with a brain haemorrhage after being hit by a baton.

The Army made no immediate comment.

The harsh tactics being used by the security forces against both demonstrators and strikers are now the subject of growing political criticism inside Israel. This will come to a head tomorrow when the Government faces three separate no confidence motions from left-wing parties in the Knesset.

Today Mr Teddy Kolek, the popular Jerusalem mayor, spoke out angrily against the efforts by hundreds of members of the security forces to force Arab shopkeepers in

Continued on back page, col 1

Ministry censured over missile

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has been censured by a Commons select committee for poor management of *the £1,000m* Chevaline modernization of Britain's Polaris nuclear missiles.

*Chevaline, a missile improve*ment which will enable Polaris to be maintained until Trident missiles, the chosen replace*ments, are ready in the 1990s*, is expected to be operational next year. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, *admitted during the Warring*ton by-election campaign last July that the costs of Chevaline had gone bananas.

The project has now been investigated by the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts which, in a report to be published shortly, levels serious criticism against the ministry for an under-estima*tion of costs*, *timescale*, and overall poor management.

Whitehall's consistent failure to inform Parliament of the progress of *the scheme is con*sidered unacceptable; behind a blanket of security and secrecy the cost of the project rose *from the 1972 estimate of* £175m to the present forecast of £1,000m.

Initial studies of Polaris *modernization* began in 1967, with detailed work starting in 1972. But *the select committee* has found that the ministry failed to take a firm grip on the scheme

Extensive management changes were introduced in 1976, by which time the price of Chevaline had risen to £390m, and the committee feels *that these changes should* have been introduced in 1974

The fact that the criticism would appear to be concen*trated between 1970 and 1974*, when Lord Carrington was Secretary of State for Defence, could prove an embarrassment for the Foreign Secretary. Parliament was not informed of the Chevaline project until January, 1980.

It was also pointed out that management failure and the escalation of costs make it impossible, at this stage, to determine whether the Government made the correct choice to start with.

Hillhead and Trident, Page 3

Bus folk tell Dave where to get off

By David Hewson

Mr David "Call me Dave" Wetzel, chairman of the *GLC's* transport committee and tribune of the London traveller, approached the ticket barrier of Bow Road Underground station with all the eager anticipation of the righteous, a 40p ticket for a 60p fare clutched tightly in his hand.

"You know why we're here, you know about our fight", Mr Wetzel told the uniformed *character at the barrier, who* just 10 minutes earlier had taken his name for underpaying on the way from County Hall to Bow Road.

"Do you know something?" said the man from London Transport.

Mr Wetzel's eyes gleamed: "Yes?"

"You don't look nothing like your picture in the papers."

It had not been a morning blessed with success. Mr Wetzel started his campaign against the new high fares by taking a bus from Portland Place to County Hall and refusing to pay more than 20p — the old fare — for what is now a 40p ride. At Trafalgar Square, the bus stopped and the conductor told Mr Wetzel to pay up or get off.

Undaunted, the councillor called for an instant ballot of the passengers on the issue — should they support the man elected to control London Transport when he thinks he should only pay 20p, or should he get off the bus? He alighted. "I voted that I *should stay on, but the major*ity were against me. I accept a democratic decision, so I got off the bus."

There was *a little consola*tion for him at County Hall. Mr Leslie Huckfield, the Labour member for Nuneaton, *Aslef and the Transport Wor*kers, confided: "Don't worry Dave, they would have been junior ranking civil servants. *They're like that.*"

Then Mr Wetzel, aged 39, a former bus conductor, Mr Huckfield, and six other GLC *councillors set out to thwart* the high fares imposed, in Mr Wetzel's words, by "five vermin in ermine", a remark *believed to be directed at the* Law Lords. This was not an easy task.

Popular support was not *overwhelming. When* Mr Wetzel's party and his media followers boarded at Lambeth it *seemed that the cherry red doors of hell were opening* and not those of a Bakerloo line train.

Mr Wetzel, meanwhile, re*vealed the social cost* of the new fares. They will, he said firmly, mean 10,000 more road accidents in London, 4,500 more people injured and an extra 30 deaths. "I find that totally unacceptable," he added, revealing the human face of left-wing socialism.

The good news from yesterday is that the bars of fruit and nut chocolate on the Underground continue to cost 20p: the bad is that the machines still take your money and refuse to come up with the goods

Passengers down, page 2

Shell puts 5p on petrol price

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

Shell attempted yesterday to start a new round of petrol price increases by putting 5p a gallon on pump prices, with effect from midnight last night. The move, which will be followed by BP, comes less than two weeks after the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a 9p a gallon increase in excise duty.

To the undoubted bafflement of motorists, it also comes at a time when there is a world oil glut, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has just decided to cut its production in a desperate effort to avoid reducing its oil prices. This has not stopped the big oil companies losing millions of pounds on petrol

The average price of four star petrol in the London area will go up 154.5p a gallon to 159.5p. In rural areas where petrol has been selling at an average of 164p a gallon, prices would stay about the same, or *even fall slightly, Shell said.* The company said one purpose of its move was to eliminate disparity of up to 30p a gallon *in pump prices between differ*ent parts of the country.

BP said last night it would follow Shell's move in the next *day or two*. Esso, *the third* of the big three, also wants to put prices up, but said that it would wait before acting.

□ Budget *excise duty increases* on cigarettes of 5p on a packet of 20 are expected to start showing up in the shops next month. Gallaher, the *second* largest tobacco manufacturer which stockpiled to keep its prices at pre-Budget levels, said last night it would be raising prices from April 9, pushing its Benson and Hedges to £1.04 for 20 and Silk Cut to £1.03.

Other manufacturers, many of which have been absorbing the Budget increases to peg their own prices, are expected to follow Gallaher shortly.

Iraq in desperate search for peace as Iran launches new offensive

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, March 22

The Iraqi Government of President Saddam Hussein is now desperately searching for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf war.

A bitterly fought battle around the town of Bostan last *month enabled* the Iraqis to reoccupy high land above the Iraqi-Iranian frontier and put a temporary end to what *looked like becoming* a debacle for President Hussein's army.

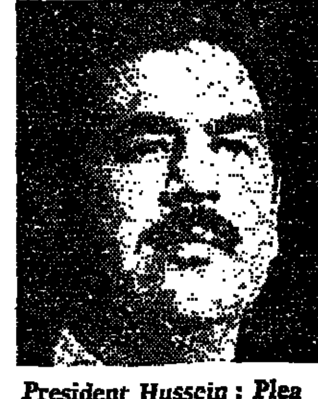
But this small victory was achieved at the cost of heavy casualties. The Iraqis claimed that the Iranians suffered 7,700 fatalities but Iraqi sources suggest that their own death toll may have been almost equally serious.

Iraqi jubilation after this small *tactical* success was so great that President Hussein had to appear on television to urge Baghdad residents to *stop* firing their machine-guns into the air in celebration.

In December, the town of *Bostan had been lost by Iraqi* troops, a severe steback which was followed up with some ruthless justice from the Government: President Hussein is said personally to have executed several senior army officers.

It is against this grim background that Iraq's latest gestures towards peace should be seen. Having originally fought their way into Iran in September, 1980, after tearing up the treaty over shipping rights on the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, the Iraqis are no longer insisting on sole control of the river.

At least one senior member



President Hussein: Plea on television

of the Revolutionary Command *Council* in Baghdad has suggested that Iraqi troops might withdraw from Iran by stages once negotiations had begun between the two sides. In previous months, no such compromise was countenanced by the authorities in Baghdad.

Iran had previously demanded the creation of an international tribunal to de*termine responsibility for the* war. For more than a year, Iraq refused to accept the idea, but last week President *Hussein asked the Organiza*tion of Islamic Conference to set up just such a committee.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from this volte face is that the Iraqis are becoming increasingly concerned lest the war — far from remaining stalemated — might soon be lost.

The war is providing a frightening drain on the country's human and financial resources.

The Iraqis are doing their best to prevent *further* destruction of their installations. Two out of three Iranian jets which attacked oil facilities *near Kirkuk last month* were shot down by new ground-to-air missiles recently supplied to the Iraqis by the French.

Twelve miles from Baghdad, a massive earthen wall more than 250ft high has been built around the site of Iraq's ruined nuclear reactor. Dozens of yards thick, the rampart, medieval in character and growing taller by the day, is apparently intended to deter any further attacks on the reactor base, which was destroyed in the Israeli raid last June.

Bright orange barrage balloons float several hundred feet *above the wall*, where earth removal vehicles are working night and day to broaden the rampart: what is less clear is why the Iraqis should want to protect a facility that still lies smashed and broken by Israeli bombs.

□ Tehran: Iranian forces launched a big offensive today in Khuzistan, radio Tehran reported. *It quoted a military* communiqué which said the offensive, code named "Fath" (victory), was a follow-up to an offensive launched on March 17.

The Iranian news agency Irna said the operations had resulted in the liberation of "large portions of occupied Iranian territory in Khuzistan".—AFP.

Radio station admits it misreported Thorn

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, yesterday sent an angry telegram to a West German radio station accusing it of distorting his remarks to make it seem that he was angry and bitter with the British Government.

In a news summary of an interview with Mr Thorn, the Südwestfunk radio station, in Baden Baden, on Sunday had given the impression that Mr *Thorn had accused* Britain of national egoism and greed in its attempt to cut its contribution to the EEC budget.

Many news organizations including *The Times* and the BBC gave prominent coverage to Mr Thorn's reported comments and Mrs Thatcher was initially said to have been irked by the vehemence of the alleged attack.

Südwestfunk conceded yesterday that the distortion of Mr Thorn's remarks was the result of extremely embarrassing misreporting by one *of* its staff. The journalist who had compiled the news summary *of the interview*—a common practice in the West German media—had given "an entirely personal impression of the *interview which was in no* way based on what Mr Thorn had actually said", a spokesman for the radio station admitted.

The summary, which was couched entirely in indirect speech, was telexed to DPA, the West German press agency, which admitted that it compounded the error by putting the words "national egoism" in inverted commas. A spokesman for the agency said this appeared justified because it had seemed from the *summary* as if Mr Thorn had really said those words.

A transcript of the interview released by the EEC Commission in Brussels yesterday showed that Mr Thorn had been much more diplomatic in his criticism of the British Government. Asked during the interview whether continuous harping on the British budget demand *represented a serious* danger for the Community, he replied: "I can only agree with you".

He went on: "*The* awful thing is not that one helps Great Britain and that one will pay something back to Great Britain. One can quite readily imagine that there are moments in politics when one country is especially badly placed and where the others out of well understood reasons, for solidarity help that country.

"However, when basically someone says 'I must get out as much as I put in,' then *I fear the idea emerges* — especially at this time when politically and economically and therefore in budget policy, everyone says: 'I must get out at least as much as I pay in'."

The British have accepted Mr Thorn's denial without further ado. A spokesman in Brussels pointed out, however, that Britain had always made it clear that it was quite prepared to remain a modest net contributor to the EEC budget.

EEC silver jubilee, page 5
Budget stalemate, page 6

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Poor work threat to householder

Unfair practices by companies operating in the home improvements field, with shoddy workmanship, poor service and the use of substandard materials, widely affect Britain's 20 million householders, Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, said yesterday (Derek Harris writes).

He was introducing a discussion paper in the home improvements sector, the result of more than two years' study by the Office of Fair Trading, which set out yesterday possible steps to clean up the worst abuses and highlighted the practice of high-pressure doorstep selling.

Mr Borrie advised householders to get detailed quotations for work, including cancellation rights and guarantees from at least two companies, to clarify whether the main contractor or a subcontractor was liable if things went wrong, to be careful about advance payments and their size, and to shop around and not be rushed.

But he also said householders sometimes showed an unusual lack of caution and a marked degree of innocence.

Paper card game stopped

Waddington's manufacturers of playing cards and board games, including Monopoly, were granted a temporary order in the High Court in London today preventing Mr Bernie Carrol, a Liverpool businessman, from selling Popopoly, a postcard game inspired by the forthcoming papal visit.

Mr Geoffrey Hobbs, for Waddington's, told Mr Justice Warner: "To be associated in any way with this vulgar card game would be very seriously damaging to Waddington's trade reputation".

13th firing that killed three

Three Royal Marines who were killed in a training exercise last week died when the thirteenth firing of a mortar went wrong, an inquest was told yesterday.

Instead of the mortar being fired from the launcher, it exploded in the barrel, hurling metal into the men and seriously injuring two others, at the Otterburn Army training range, in Northumberland, last Thursday. The inquest was opened and adjourned in Hexham.

Rugby streaker fined £50

Robert Brown, an unemployed labourer, aged 22, who ran naked across the turf at Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday halting play in the rugby international between Wales and Scotland, was fined £50 at Cardiff Magistrates Court yesterday.

He said after the hearing: "I was fed up with the match, so I just decided to streak. I got more cheers than the Welsh team."

Bomb charge youth cleared

Paul Conroy, aged 19, of Langton Road, Warertree, Merseyside, who broke his back when a police Land Rover allegedly hit him during the Toxteth riots last year, was acquitted yesterday of a charge of throwing a petrol bomb at police during the rioting. (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

The jury at Liverpool Crown Court failed to reach verdicts on charges of causing an affray and possessing a brick as an offensive weapon, and a retrial was ordered.

33 arrested in missiles protest

Police arrested 33 demonstrators yesterday after disturbances outside the Greenham *Common air base near* Newbury, Berkshire.

The demonstrators, who were staging a 24-hour protest at the base, where cruise missiles are to be stationed from December next year, moved to cover an emergency gate police had opened to let in a convoy of contractors' vehicles. The police said that 12 people, 10 women and two Buddhist monks were arrested for obstruction and other arrests followed later.

Strikers reject £7

Workers employed in Norfolk and Suffolk by Bernard Matthews, the turkey producers, yesterday rejected an offer of a £7 a week rise to end their strike. But fewer than a quarter of the 1,200 workers took part, and Mr Matthews said a secret ballot would be held.

Drugs suicide

Miss Fiona Montagu, aged 29, a public relations consultant, of Thistle Grove, Chelsea, London, the daughter of Mr David Montagu, a former chairman of Orion Bank, killed herself with an enormous overdose of drugs, the Westminster Coroner decided yesterday.

£2,000m cable TV faces Whitelaw inquiry

By Kenneth Gosling

The Government yesterday put a steadying hand on plans to institute a big cable television programme by 1986 with the announcement by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, of the setting up of a three-man inquiry into broadcasting policy.

It will report in six months time and will be headed by Lord Hunt of Tanworth, a former Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr Whitelaw's announcement in the Commons came on the day the Information Technology Advisory Panel put forward a plan costing £2,000m to provide cable services to half of Britain's homes.

It opens up the prospect of 2,000 more jobs in the construction industry and a stimulus for consumer electronics and office technology industries.

Mr Charles Read, the panel's chairman, said the development of cable television was regarded as highly desirable and inevitable; cable systems were complementary to direct broadcasting and not competitive.

The report urged a tight timescale, and that view was echoed in Whitehall yesterday. Far from there being a battle between the Home Office and the Department of Industry over the rush to cable, it was emphasized, as the panel pointed out, that if Britain fails to catch the tide, the chances for British industry will be that much the poorer and cable will develop not on British but on imported technology.

It will be part of the inquiry's task to awaken political interest and to get a wider range of opinions developing fairly rapidly. The six months the inquiry, which is due to report at the end of September will be sitting is reported as vital to the future of the programme.

Mr Whitelaw, in a Commons written reply, said the inquiry would be working in parallel with urgent studies the government departments concerned would be carrying out into the economic, technical and telecommunications policy issues related to the expansion of cable.

He said some were identified in the panel's report as requiring further consideration, and included such matters as whether cable operators should both control cable systems and provide programme services; programme standards and range and balance of content; the obligation on cable systems to relay United Kingdom broadcasting services; whether advertising should be permitted, and the appropriate supervisory framework.

That final point is taken to mean the creation of a body such as the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which might take it itself to award franchises as the IBA does in television and radio.

The IBA said last night it would study the panel's report, and especially the possible effects on existing expanding services and on Channel Four when it opens up later this year.

The BBC also welcomed the technological development because, it said, it supported the country's electronics industry. But it expressed reservations about the implications for the licence payer, "who could be deprived of sporting events, films and big occasions that he has always traditionally enjoyed".

Apart from sports and entertainment, cable systems will offer a variety of services, including holiday bookings, ordering shopping, news and information, betting, house purchase, fire and burglar alarms and opinion polls.

☐ Granada Television is to present experimental programmes from May to give viewers a chance to "talk back" to its studios in Manchester.

A representative group will have equipment installed in their homes, constituting a panel able to give instant relies to polls, to take part in quizzes, judge talent contests and answer examination papers.

Leading article, page 9
Business News, page 13

Absence affects achievement

From Tim Jones Cardiff

Consistent absenteeism of more than a quarter during the crucial fourth and fifth years is one of the commonest causes of under-achievement in Welsh secondary schools. According to a report published yesterday, the bulk of recorded absenteeism is probably condoned by parents.

The report, compiled by the Schools Inspectors, says that the effects are observable when many pupils of about average ability who should attain at least moderate success in a range of subjects at CSE level fail to do themselves justice because their work is interrupted by absenteeism.

Poorly planned teaching schemes, monotonous presentations and a lack of commitment to marking and careful assessment are also blamed for poor results. "Not only will the resultant programmes be poor in quality, but the pupils' motivation is likely to be undermined by the implicit message that his experience is not worthy of proper planning and monitoring".

Teachers are criticized for their tendency to resort too readily to a referral process which takes the difficult pupil out of the classroom and into the hands of a pastoral care specialist.

"In some cases an inordinate amount of the time and energies of senior staff and those designated pastoral responsibilities are directed to the problems of a minority of children while the less pressing needs of the majority are relatively neglected."

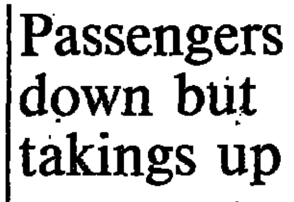
It appears that under-achievement is most widespread and serious among the large number of pupils in the middle ability range who take several CSEs, usually combined with one or two GCE O level examinations.

Two out of every three gifted children are not being recognized as having exceptional gifts by their teachers, with the result that suitable provision is not being made for them, according to research carried out under the auspices of the National Association for Gifted Children and financed by the Government (Diana Geddes writes).

More than 5,000 pupils in six comprehensive schools in a mixture of urban and rural communities were given standardized tests using 20 different measures of giftedness, such as verbal reasoning, mathematical reasoning, IQ, creativity and imagination.

Those who scored in the top 2 per cent on any of those measures or who had an IQ of 130 or above were counted as "gifted".

Planning for Progress (The Welsh Office, Cardiff).



Passengers down but takings up

By Michael Baily and Richard Evans

Passenger traffic on London's buses and Underground trains was sharply down yesterday, the first working day of doubled fares. But both road traffic and revenue were up.

Between five million and 5,500,000 passengers are believed to have travelled, compared with the usual six million (four million by bus, and two million by Tube). But revenues thought to have exceeded £1.2m, compared with the usual £800,000-£850,000, as passengers once again got used to paying in notes rather than coins.

Worst affected were the short-distance travellers, who seem to have abandoned London Transport in droves to walk rather than pay the new minimum fares of 20p on the buses and 40p on the Underground.

Over longer distances traffic was much as usual, with people paying up glumly but stoically. That was in marked contrast to the "can't pay, won't pay" campaigners organized by Labour's Greater London councillors, about a thousand of whom are believed to have refused to pay the new fares during the day.

London Transport staff dealt with them firmly but politely, but there were a handful of "incidents", including a conductor who was arrested at King's Cross after blows were exchanged with a passenger refusing to pay, and a woman in Streatham who was arrested for refusing to pay.

Sir Peter Masefield, London Transport chairman, described the campaigners, including Mr David Wetzel, his own political superior, chairman of the GLC transport committee, as "irresponsible" and said they faced prosecution.

While London Transport regretted the higher fares, they did not support the campaign, preferring to fight for more support through legal and democratic channels, Sir Peter said, and that applied to the travellers too.

"The great British public are very sensible", he said. "They will grouse today as I grouse, but they will pay".

Refusal campaigners reached double figures at only a few stations, London Transport said. "The vast majority were reasonable, courteous, and law-abiding, though of course they were unhappy about it, as we are".

At Underground stations staff declined the standard refusal slips prepared by campaigners, requiring instead completion of LT's *form for people refusing to* pay. On the buses many conductors simply asked people to leave the bus when the fare they had paid ran out. Police described road traffic as only slightly up, with no serious difficulties.

The Princess of Wales talking to a member of a local youth group during her visit to Huddersfield yesterday. She and the Prince mixed with young people who were given cash aid from the Prince's trust, which he formed in 1976.

'Victory' on telephones for disabled

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

Liverpool council has decided to spend an extra £20,000 to clear its waiting lists of more than 700 disabled people waiting for help with telephones. The decision is being claimed as an important victory by disability groups

It marks both an apparent shift in the way ministers are prepared to intervene when local councils are accused of breaking the law, and a reversal of the council's previous position.

Liverpool is one of several authorities referred by the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (Radar) for ministerial action over alleged breaches of the Act. The council assured Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, that they would install a telephone for the individual disabled resident named but decided to retrain their waiting lists.

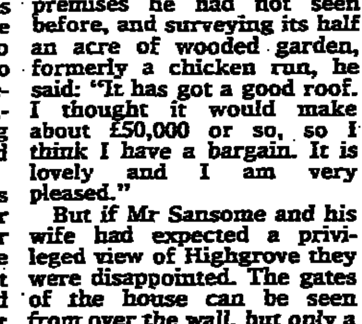
Radar protested that Liverpool's decision was illegal, since similar inquiries by Mr Fowler had led the London Borough of Wandsworth to abandon its waiting list.

The organization, which is leading a consortium of 14 charities campaigning for the act to be implemented despite spending cuts, argued that the individual case should by taken as represesnting the hundreds of other disabled people accepted by Liverpool as needing assistance

Inventor buys home with a royal view

From Craig Seton, Tetbury

The auctioneer was very discreet. The rather rundown Cotswold Cottage he sold yesterday to Mr John Sansome, an inventor, and his wife, Jane, was "a nice little property" but the 40 or so television cameramen, photo graphers and reporters present for the bidding suggested that it had something extra, the unmentioned neighbours, perhaps.



When the auctioneer's hammer came down on their successful £37,000 bid, Mr and Mrs Sansome became the owners of The Retreat, at Doughton, a house they had not even seen, nd the newest neighbours of the Prince and Princess of Wales at their Gloucestershire home, High grove, near Tetbury.

But for the close proximity of The Retreat to High Grove, Mr and Mrs Sansome would no have bid for it at yesterday's very public auction.

They were looking for a place near the Midlands, and only yesterday at lunchtime saw a television news item about the house. They imme diately drove to the auction at the Hare and Hounds, Westonbirt, arrived late and 10 minutes later were the new owners of The Retreat.

Mr Sansome, aged 48, who prefers to call himself a product innovator for the motor idustry, seemed rather stunned that his impetuous bid had succeeded. But, he explained, he had understood that an American was prepared to bid £41,000, so he had prepared himself to spend much more.

Later, looking around the pretty but rather untidy premises he had not seen before, and surveying its half an acre of wooded garden, formerly a chicken run, he said: "It has got a good roof. I thought it would make about £50,000 or so, so I *think* I have a bargain. It is lovely and I am very pleased."

But if Mr Sansome and his wife had expected a privileged view of Highgrove they were disappointed. The gates of the house can be seen from over the wall, but only a window or part of a window of the house itseelf can be seen, and only when the trees are bare.

Mr and Mrs Sansome insisted that their royal neighbours were not the reason for buying the property. It was just what they wanted, even if it needed doing up.

Mrs Sansome explained that they had been living at Ilminster, Somerset, but had been looking for a place closer to the Leicestershire home of their daughter.

Mr Ernest Panes' the auctioneer, said the sale had created more interest than any he had known in 50 years. There had been 300 to 400 inquiries about the modest, three-bedroom, stone-built cottage, thought to be about 300 years old, which in normal circumstances would have expected to fetch about £30,000.

The dismissed canteen workers. From left, Mrs Wendy Clift, Mrs Doris Todd, Mrs Irene Russell and Mrs Gloria Price.

Closed shop women get £10,958

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

Four school canteen workers who were dismissed when they refused to join a trade union were yesterday awarded £10,958 compensation between them. Less than half of the award, by an industrial tribunal in Birmingham, is for unfair dismissal.

The tribunal awarded £6,084 of the compensation because Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, West Midlands, the employers, refused to obey a tribunal order to reinstate the four women. The award is the maximum possible, 52 weeks wages

The women were dismissed last summer after the council signed a closed shop agreement with four trade unions, including the National Union of Public Employees.

The tribunal first met at the end of January and ruled that the dismissals were unfair. Yesterday it heard Mr Brian Powell, leader of the Labour-controlled council, say the council's policy committee, composed solely of Labour councillors, had formed the impression that there would be industrial action if the women were reinstated.

One of the women, Mrs Doris Todd, of Fosseway Drive, Erdington, Birmingham, said: "I would have joined a union, but this was too left-wing.

Mrs Todd received £3,603; Mrs Gloria Price of Lichfield Road, Walsall, £2,648; Mrs Wendy Clifft, of Hussey Road, Brownhills, Walsall, £2,904 and Mrs Irene Russell, of Simmonds Close, Walsall, £1,443 compensation.

19 convicted in mail train robbery case

Thomas Wisbey, one of the Great Train robber was fined £500 yesterday after being found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of handling travellers' cheques stolen from mail trains.

Judge Francis Petre said he was taking no action over the revocation of Wisbey's parole. He was paroled in 1976 after serving 12 years of a 30-year sentence for his part in the train robbery.

He was one of 21 people, 20 from London, who appeared in court charged over the theft and handling of more than £250,000 of travellers' cheques, jewelry and other valuables stolen from registered mailbags on trains in 1979 and 1980. Nineteen were convicted and jail sentences totalling 37 years were imposed.

As the case ended Mrs Zenith Meer, aged 34, of Seldon Walk, Holloway, who gave the police information leading to the convictions, started a new life abroad after underground threats on her life. She talked when her affair with William Gentry, aged 50, one of the gang leaders, ended.

Transport police were already investigating the thefts when Miss Meer told what he knew. The police had photographed Gentry, Salvator Santoro and John Dore-Mullins at railway station. Mr Richard Lissack, for the prosecution, said that the three men were the thieves who boarded trains with suitcases and always sat near the mail van.

The goods they had stolen were distributed from Miss *Meer's flat for cashing* and selling. The chief distrubutor was Philip Jacobs, aged 49, an old prison friend of Gentry. He handed out the cheques to a team, which cashed them in Britain and abroad.

Poor regions fall back in growth league

By Nicholas Timmins

The poor regions of the United Kingdom are getting relatively poorer, while the rich ones are getting relatively richer, with one or two notable exceptions, figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office show.

The trend, based on figures up to 1980, reverses the picture of th early 1970s, when there was a tendency *for the* poorer regions to grow faster than the others as a result of regional aid, buttressed in Scotland and the north of England by the development of North Sea oil.

Between 1971 and 1976, the figures show, Scotland, the North, Yorkshire and Humberside and Wales saw their regional gross domesic product grow faster than the national average, while the four most prosperous regions, the South east, the West Midlands, the East Midlands and the North-West, grew more slowly.

Between 1976 and 1980, however, the first four regions fell back compared to the national average, with the North moving from the fastest growth rate to the slowest, while the South-East, Sout-West and East Midlands again grew faster than average.

Scotland with the best roads of any region in terms of the proportion of A roads and motorways to paved roads, celebrated the fact with the highest increase in speeding offences between 1976 and 1980, up 76 per cent, a 64 per cent increase in parking ofences, and by far the highest rate of prosecutions for drink-driving offences in 1979.

But the Scots, despite their reputation, spend slightly less of their weekly income on alcohol than households in the North and North-west.

Regional Trends, 1982. (Central Statistical Office. Stationery Office, £15.95.)





Tories urge shop floor right to call for ballots

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A new right for workers to demaned secret ballots to elect their leaders and vote on National strikes is being sought by Conservative trade unionists.

Three Tory MPs yesterday tabled amendments to Mr Norman Tebbit's employment Bill that would allow a reatively small in number of workers to trigger a formula for comulsory rule changes in their unions.

The Secretary of State for Employment, is said to be sympathetic to the idea of secret ballots to elect union presidents, general secretaries and executive committees, and before national strikes are called, and there is a strong chance that the propsals may be incorporated into the legislation now going through Parliament.

Under an ingenious formula put forward by the MPs, Mr Tim Renton, Sussex, Mr Marcus Fox, Shipley, Mr Jhon Ward, Poole, if 1,000 union members, or 5 per cent of a union's membership (whichever is the smaller) require a shift to secret balloting it must eventually be implemented by the resonisible government minister.

There would be a time lag of nearly three years for unions voluntarily to introduce such measures, and the MPs promoting the measure admitted yesterday that that would take the proposal well beyond the next general election.

But if their clauses are inserted *into the legislation* then, after January 1, 1985 any union that had failed to change its rules to permit *elections* every five years for its chief officers, and ballots on national strikes, could be obliged to do so by an affirmative order laid before parliament.

Mr Renton said: "The impression I have from Mr Tebbit is that he is in favour of the principal point. His department says there are all sorts o technical difficulties, but he is very much in favour."

The proposed legislative reforms were introduced at a *Conservative Central Office* press conference yesterday by Mrs Joy Bushby, a vice-president of the Conservative Trade Unionists, and a former white-collar negotiator at BL's Longbridge plant.

If secret ballots of the kind proposed were introduced "then I am absolutely certain *the whole industrial relations* scene will be different.

"Trade union members will not be subject to intimidation. I have been present at these open meetings in car parks where there is absolute intimidation. If people can only vote the way they feel without anyone knowing, we would *have a very different* industrial relations picture."

Her view was supported by Mrs Margaret Daly, deputy director at Conservative Central Office, who insisted that if strike ballots were compulsory then unrest could be traced to actual causes "rather than the *activities of bloody-minded* shop stewards and political revolutionaries".

Mr Renton added that the Layland figu for members requiring a rule change had been set at a level "large enough not to be frivolous, but small enough to be achievable.

"I *assume* the Labour Party will campaign against this new clause. If they do, I think it would be very unpopular with their members. But that is up to them.

☐ The report of Lord McCarthy's tribunal into the controversial issue of flexible rostering on the railways is likely to be delayed for several weeks because the three-man tribunal wants to interview workers at locomotive depots (David Felton writes).

A decision on which depots to visit will have to await Lord McCarthy's return from holiday in Canada which he starts next week.

That will be a disappointment to British Rail, which had urged Lord McCarthy to produce the Railway Staff National Tribunal report as quickly as possible to remove *that uncertainty.*

Science report

Soft error in silicon puts robots at risk

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Competition is increasing between research teams in Japan, the United States and Europe to be world leader in building the so-called fifth generation of computers.

The experimental versions of machines for controlling robots, the telephone systems of the world and defence equipment *onealready* being tested in the laboratory in America and Japan.

But the designers of these systems are facing an unexpected difficulty; the machines can be built unwittingly with errors that are impossible to eradicate. The type of fault involved can be tolerated for equipment used in a bank or insurance company, but it cannot be accepted in aircraft equipment or missiles.

The trouble has come in taking the technology of the silicon chip a stage farther. Existing commercial processes can etch 50,000 microsopic transistor circuits on to a piece of silicon smaller than a postage stamp. Now scientists have experimental versions with more than 250,000 and 500,000 transistors at various stages of development.

They are being designed as electronic memories to meet a demand for cheap data storage.

Each of the transistors on a memory chip is in fact a tiny electrical charge. The charge has become so small, in the process of compressing high densities of transistor circuits on a single chip, that the information in the memory can be altered by changes that occur naturally in the silicon.

One of those changes is produced by alpha-particles originating from naturally occurring radioactive uranium and thorium which is present in the silicon of the chip itself or its associated packaging material or interconnexions.

That phenomenon has been investigated by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Oxfordshire, by a team working with Dr James Stephen and Mr David Mapper in the applied physics division.

They refer to this effect as a "soft error", and they have devised methods for showing how it occurs in materials. The trick is to take a picture of the material resembling an X-ray, but the image is created by bombarding the sample with thermal neutrons in a special research reactor.

A special polyimide film, sensitive to neutron radiation, provides when developed a picture of the tracks made by alpha-particles. Under the microscope the tracks look similar to fatigue cracks in a specimen of metal.

Fission tracks capable of changing the information contect have been found at Harwell in one of the new range of 64K RAMs (65,536 digits of random access memory), which leading Jaapanese and American semiconductor manufacturers are introducing in the microcomputer market.

TUNNEL TO PASS UNDER RIVER CONWY

From Our Correspondent Llandudno

A *£100m tunnel* is to be built under the River Conwy to carry the new A55 North Wales expressway. Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, announced yesterday — that the half mile tunnel would start south of the Deganwy Dock, on the eastern side of the river, to surface on the southern edge of the golf course on Conwy Morfa, Gwynedd.

A bill will be laid before the next session of parliament, and work on the tunnel, using the immersed tube principle, will start in 1984 and take four years.

At a 10-month public inquiry between 1975 and 1976 a proposal by the Welsh Office to build another bridge across the estuary close to the thirteenth-century castle at Conwy was attacked on the grounds that it would ruin one of the finest examples of a medieval walled town in Europe.

Aberconwy Borough Council suggested a tunnel instead, and in 1980 Mr Edwards announced his agreement.

Overseas selling prices Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $1.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 6; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S$5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din [illegible]; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Science report

Soft error in silicon puts robots at risk

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Trident dominates the Hillhead war of words

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Eleven Scottish Conservative MPs, including Mr George Younger, Secretary *of State for Scotland, turned* out on the streets of Glasgow yesterday to back Mr Gerald Malone in the final stretch of the Hillhead by-election campaign.

The Conservative candidate also received an encouraging *message from* the Prime Minister, who wrote that "The people of Hillhead understand that at this juncture of our affairs courage and consistency of purpose are the supreme political virtues". Mrs Margaret Thatcher *endorsed Mr Malone* as a first-class candidate who shared her view that there were signs of successs for government policies.

Clearly invigorated by that endorsement, Mr Malone was in top form, making a *spirited* defence of the decision to buy the Trident 2 missile, defending the fight to private education and forecasting better unemployment figures.

"We are on course", said Mr Malone, "and I am extremely confident of victory on Thursday". "Hear, Hear", the MPs chorused in their best parliamentary voices as Mr Malone announced that he would be taking his seat alongside them next week.

A weekend of brisk canvassing had put new life into the Labour campaign when Mr David Wiseman met the world's press and issued a challenge to Mr Malone "to produce a single positive idea for cutting the dol e queues which Mrs Thatcher's *government has created*".

Mrs Helen Liddell, the party's Scottish secretary, said that far from conceding defeat, as some had suggested, the Labour camp was in good heart. "We may be in for a surprise on Thursday", she declared.

Mr Donald Dewar, MP for the neighbouring constituency of Garscadden, made another eloquent attack on the "unprincipled, mechanistic approach of the So cial Democratic-Liberal Alliance.

Mr Roy Jenkins had been carefully packaged by his hard-working campaign managers, said Mr Dewar, but in large parts of Hillhead the product was turning out to be unsalable. Some of the SDP policy stands were "*patently insincere*", *particu*larly on devolution and the Trident.

Trident missiles were much in evidence in Glasgow. *Mr Wiseman* repeated that Labour was the only party that would do away with all *nuclear weapons* on British soil and in British waters. More jobs would be created if the Trident money was spent on housing instead.

Mr Jenkins promised that an alliance government would cancel Trident for economic and political reasons, if it were still only a paper scheme", when the SDP gained power. If Trident had been paid for, then that would be a different matter.

Mr Jenkins repeated that Polaris could remain an effective deterrent until the *end of* the century. Not all Labour voters were in favour of Labour's unilateralist defence policy, he thought.

As he neared the end of an exhausting campaign Mr Jenkins was firmly convinced that everything was going the SDP's way. There were enough voters who wanted to change the "duopoly" of political power for him to win, he said, and he was heartened by the spontaneity of reaction to his canvassing and the "sensational" attend*ance at public meetings.*

There was optimism even at the headquarters of the Scottish National Party, generally reckoned to be trailing badly behind the three leaders. Mr George Leslie, the candidate, reminded the press that his party always got more votes than the opinion polls suggested.

Mr James Sillars, vice-chairman of the SDP, agreed that while devolution was not an issue in a campaign dominated by unemployment, Trident, education cuts and bad housing, people would soon realize that constitutional change was essential if the Scots were to have real power to do something about these other issues.

May, 1979 result:

Galbraith, T G D (C)	12,368
Mowbray R A (Lab)	10,366
Harris, M (L)	4,349
Borthwick, G (Scot Nat)	3,050
C majority	2,002

Frank Johnson, Back page.

Colonel Blackwood salutes history

From Our Correspondent
Bristol

A salute from Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Blackwood (right), who made military history yesterday when she became the first woman to take command of a British Army unit. She took up her *appointment* as colonel in charge of the 37th Wessex and Welsh Signals Regiment (Volunteers) o f the territorial Army, based at Horfield Common, Bristol.

Colonel Blackwood, aged 37, started her territorial career *with a* WRAC independent company 20 years ago, when she was a radiography student. She was encouraged by her father, a Regular Army major. By the time she was transferred to the Wessex and Welsh in 1967 she *was a commissioned lieutenant.*

She said: "The men of the regiment are used to having WRAC officers, as the regiment is about a quarter women. There are no disciplinary problems from soldiers taking orders from us; I do not think they see it as essentially different from having a male commander."

It is unlikely that colonel Blackwood will ever have to order her men into close combat. The regiment is not a front-line infantry unit. "*We are not involved* in front-line fighting and will not be. The only time such a situation might arise is in defence." She has no children and lives with her husband, a music lecturer.

Staff Sergeant Arthur Cheetham, a regular soldier for 27 years, said: "I had a slight feeling o;f trepidation initially over having a woman in charge, but I have got over that now".



Judge attacks early release of prisoners

Violent prisoners are being released before the end of their sentences while the public is being subjected to a "crime explosion". Judge *Michael* Argyle said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Citizens in some areas were talking of forming vigilante groups to protect themselves and the police were being asked to recapture released *criminals* who had repeatedly reoffended.

Judge Argyle jailed for life a man who carried out sex offences against two women, aged 24, after breaking into their home. The women would not have suffered their ordeal if the released man had been made to serve out his full sentence for similar previous crimes, the judge said.

Desmond Adams, aged 24, of Crimsworth Road, Battersea, south London, was convicted of robbery, buggery and sexual assault while armed with a breadknife. He committed the offences while on "home leave" from a five-year sentence for similar offences.

Judge Argyle awarded the women £250 each for their courage in trying to fight him off and the physical and mental harm they suffered. He said: "I have little doubt that he would do it or try to do it again if given the opportunity".

The judge added that the case had caused him great "unease" and was his second recently where an accused man could not have carried out offences if he had been allowed to complete his full sentence by the authorities, "including the Court of Appeal".

Judge Argyle said: "All over the country police and prison officers are being asked to control a crime explosion, and judges to try and retry crimimnals due to the actions of some parts of bureaucracy who are tending to make their task more difficult.

"It is a pity that much of the time of the police, as with this defendant, is taken up by recapturing dangerous criminals on home leave, remission, bail or parole."

Birch 'ineffective in crime fight'

More than three quarters of those birched in the Isle of Man since 1960 reoffended, Mrs Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, *said in a state*ment yesterday (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

The statement which coincides with today's debate on corporal punishment in the House of Commons standing committee on the Criminal Justices Bill, concedes that violint crimes have increased in the Isle of Man since the birch fell into disuse. But it says those crimes have also increased in other European countries where there has been no change in penalties.

Mrs Stern says that in the past corporal punishment has proved ineffective in the fight against crime.

Mabs join fight against cancer

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Research into a series of relatively simple tests for the early detection of certain forms of cancer, diagnosis of infectious illnesses and the investigation of hormone deficiencies was outlined yesterday by Mr Gerard Fairtlough, chief executive of Celltech.

That is the biotechnology company created with government and private money to exploit discoveries in Medical Research Council and university laboratories in Britain

The tests depend on the development of a range of special biochemicals that allow a new form of analysis *to be made* of samples of blood and urine. The discovery which makes possible that method for early diag*nosis comes from* research in genetic engineering that shows how to manufacture pure strains of substances known as monoclonal antibodies, or Mabs.

The discovery of monoclonal antibodies was used by Mr Fairtlough at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts as an example of how he expects advances in biotechnology to lead to the creation of wholly new industries for the twenty-first century. Those innovations would form the third generation of biotechnology, in his view.

The first generation stretches back centuries, involving processes such as baking bread or brewing beer with the aid of fermentation. The second generation began about forty years ago with discoveries such as antibiotics.

The next generation lies in discoveries that began about seven years ago, making it possible to create organisms by genetic engineering, thus overcoming limitations of classical genetics in improving organisms by selective breeding.

One of the ways to achieve the transfer of genes is to fuse together cells of different types.

The idea of the cell fusion *process is to create* immortal hybrids which secrete a pure strain of antibody.

Although the molecules are designed specifically to attack a particular target, it is impossible to try to separate individual types from a sample of blood. Yet if pure assays were available the molecules would make precise markers for identifying the telltale substance that certain cancers and infectious organisms release into the blood at an early stage

CASH PLEA FOR WRONG JAILING

By Frances Gibb

Statutory compensation for those who have been wrongly imprisoned is proposed in an amendment tabled yesterday to the Criminal Justice Bill, now in its committee stage.

The amendment, proposed by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party civil liberties group, aims to improve the compensation procedure, which many lawywers and civil libertarians feel is inadequate.

His proposal would provide compensation for wrongful imrisonment in two circumstances: where someone is imporisoned before trial and the charges are then dropped or thrown out at commital proceedings; or wher some*one spends time* in prison after being convicted but is then given a free pardon or released on appeal.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said yesterday: "It is only fair to innocent people who have lost their liberty for many *months* that *they should* receive compensation from the state. An innocent person in prison can lose his job, family and reputation."

He has also proposed a new clause to the Bill allowing to recommend compensation *for* people acquitted after spending tome in prison awaiting trial.

CYPRIOTS FIGHT TO STAY IN UK

By Lucy Hodges

A campaign was launched yesterday to try to prevent the Government from forcing more of the Cypriots who fled their island eight years ago to return there.

A booklet has been published, signatures are being collected for a petition, pickets are being organized and every MP will be lobbied. So far about 8,000 of the 10,000 Cypriots who came here have returned.

The campaigners say that *difficulties have arisen* because the previous Labour Government refused to give refugee status to the Cypriots who left the island after the Greek colonels' coup and the Turkish invasion, but gave them visitor status. Their leave to remain here was renewed from time to time.

The Home Office hs increasingly refused to extend that leave, saying that the situation on the island has been retuning to normal.

The Cypriot Community Workers Action Group denies that. Its booklet, *Compulsory Deportations: The Case of Cypriot Refugees Living in the United Kingdom*, says that the Home Office is hardening what was once a flexible approach.

Compulsory Deportations, (Free, from Cypriot Community Workers Action Group, 26 Crowndale Road, London NW1).

£1,000m shop thefts claim

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thefts from shops are likely to pass the £1,000m mark this year, coinciding with increasing skill by thieves and a wave of attacks on *staff of* "*frightening*" proportions, it was claimed yesterday.

Security heads at several leading department store chains, including Marks and Spencer, British Home Stores, Debenhams and Woolworth, *united in calls* for more "realistic" penalties to deter offenders, more compenstation for goods stolen and greater public recognition of shop theft as a serious crime.

Their campaign, organized through the Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops, seems likely to add a further twist to the law and order *controversy*, in advance of the Lords debate on Wednesday.

Lady Phillips, director of the association, who will speak in the debate, condemned the term "shoplifting" as a euphemism, and criticized sympathetic treatment of shoplifters by the media. "it is a 'them and us' thing to steal from shops," she said. "It is socially acceptable. That is the frightening thing."

Operation Countryman court case

Policemen cleared of corruption

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Four London policemen were cleared yesterday by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of conspiring to pervert the course of justice. Three of the officers were also acquitted of corruption charges in a prosecution mounted by Operation Countryman, the inquiry into allegations of London police corruption.

The London policemen were charged as a result of Countryman, which has cost £2m. Two other Countryman trials have led to acquittals.

As the jury announced its verdict at the end of the eight-week trial, one of the policemen in the dock, Inspector Terence Babbage, shouted: "Thank you. Thank you," and raised his hands in the air. Afterwards, Det. Constable Paul Rexstrew said the charges had been monstrous and should never have been brought.

Constable Rexstrew, aged 28, and Mr Babbage, aged 38, were charged with Det. Sergeant John David Ross, aged 34, and Det. Constable Michael Bradley Ross, his brother, aged 31, with conspiring to pervert the course of justice by plantig evidence against two men after a bank robbery, and falsely claiming that articles had been found and that oral admissions had been made.

The constables and the sergeant were also charged with making unwarranted demands for money. During the trial Mr Babbage was formally acquitted of making a false statement. All the charges were denied.

The allegations of perverting the course of justice revolved round an £18,000 armed band raid in 1977 and the arrest of Mr John Twomey and Mr Patrick Carpenter, both of west London. In 1979 the case against the two men was dropped at the Central Criminal Court after allegations of police corruption which led to the Countryman prosecution.

Mr Carpenter has since been convicted of burglary and Mr Twomey is in custody charged with two cases of armed robbery in 1981.

'Swedey' squad's inquiries were beset by problems

By Our Crime Reporter

During the course of the Operation Countryman trial at the Central Criminal Court, which finished yesterday, one of the defending counsel compared the difficulties of policing London with those of the rural forces taking part in Countryman.

London officers were dealing with incidents of armed robbery every hour, while policemen in Dorset, the home base of the Countryman officers, had little more to worry about than the theft of invalid carriages. It was a cruel, and inaccurate jibe, but one that may well be taken up in the aftermath of the third prosecution in which Countryman has failed to secure a conviction.

At a cost of more than £2m, the officers London detectives dubbed derisively as the "Swedey" have succeeded only in convicting a group of civilians after the biggest trawl against corruption in London police forces of the late 1970s.

The first officer charged by Countryman, a member of the City of London force, had his case dropped at a magistrates' court. Prosecutions of another City detective and two Metropolitan Police officers both ended in acquittals last year.

Countryman was established in the summer of 1978 to investigate alleged links of corrupton between the police and criminals in connection with three serious London robberies.

But the Countryman team rapidly found themselves on the receiving end of an array of other allegations, often made by criminals who said they could not trust the Compliants Investigation Bureau (CIB) at Scotland Yard.

Two of the cases Countryman brought to trial, including the one yesterday, arose from such allegations, which at one point pushed the size of the investigating team to almost 100 officers. Worried by security in London, the inquiry team moved its base to Golalming, Surrey.

The inquiry became not only expensive but controversial, with allegations of obstruction. Early in 1980 Mr Arthur Hambleton, the retired Chief Constable of Dorset, publicly claimed that there had been attempts to block the inquiry, that the Director of Public Prosecutions had been too catious and that 20 to 25 officers might eventually face prosecution.

A few months later control of Countryman was taken out of Dorset's hands and passed to Sir Peter Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, who established liaison with Scotland Yard. In the summer of 1980 the Yard said Countryman would be wound up within months. The investigating force had been cut to a quarter.

Last June Countryman's investigation of the Metropolitan Police was officially wound up. Deputy Commissioner Patrick Kavanagh said press reports had grossly exagerated the situation. Many allegations had been made maliciously by criminals.

But the controversy refused to die, as the investigation had done. Last August, a Granada *World In Action* television programme claimed that there had been obstruction and that complaints had been made by Countryman to the Yard. Mr Hambleton told *The Times* that he supported the programme.

Beneath the battles between the senior officers there have also been claims and counter-claims from their juniors on each side. London detectives have said that the country officers were easily taken in, unversed in the ways of London, which has a unique crime situation.

For their part Countryman officers, many of whom are very senior and experienced detectives, say all detectives in whatever force receive the same training. The law is the law, regardless of the police force.

There are those who believe that the failures of Countryman will mean that corruption continues to thrive in London despite more than 100 CIB detectives.

But Countryman is not over yet. There is still at least one case to be heard in the next few months, and one Countryman source believes that further arrests are likely.

A skeleton team is still investigating the original investiations involving the City of London police. Arrests by regional crime squads in connexion with those robberies may yet throw up results.

In the meantime the last word on Countryman has not been heard at Scotland Yard. When Countryman was withdrawn from the Metropolitan Police over 80 cases of alleged corruption were passed to a special squad set up within CIB. Twenty officers are still at work.

RSPCA CALL TO NEUTER WILD CATS

By John Young

The growing numbers of feral (non-domesticated) cats in Britain would be best controlled by trapping and neutering, a working party of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals suggests.

Its report observes that colonies of feral cats, previously largely confined to farms, developed in towns and cities during the Second World War bombing, when whole rows of houses were destroyed and domestic pets were left to fend for themselves.

Since then indiscriminate breeding, a diminished responsibility towards pet animals, the inclination of many people to feed strays, and restrictions on pets by local authorities have contributed to their increase.

The workig party's survey fo 704 colonies, with an estimated population of about 12,300 cats. There were heavy concentrations in the large metropolitan areas, and 52, colonies were found in one 10 sq kilometre of central London.

Feral Cats in the United Kingdom. (RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, Sussex, RH12 1HG, £1).

UK in dock over pay equality

By Lucy Hodges

The United Kingdom is in the dock again today, this time at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, accused of breaking EEC law by not giving women equal pay for work of equal value.

The case, which is being brought by the EEC, has been progressing slowly through the Brussels bureaucracy since 1979. If, as is expected, the 11 judges rule against Britain, the Government will be forced to rewrite the Equal Pay Act. But it will not happen without a fight.

Mr Peter Scott, QC, will be arguing on behalf of the United Kingdom that we have fulfilled the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Rome. Even if there is a technical discrepancy between our law and Europe's, he will say we have done the best we can.

The EEC's argument, strongly supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), is that our Act allows for equal pay only where a woman is doing "like work" with a man or where her work has been rated as equivalent under a job-evaluation scheme.

That means that the Equal Pay Act is really not much use to most women, the EEC says.

PARLIAMENT March 22 1982

Rights for patients detained in hospital

MENTAL HEALTH

The rights of mental patients, the public and of hospital staff who cared for mental patients were emphasized by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when he moved the second reading of the Mental Health (Admendment) Bill.

Mr Fowler said the Bill did not seek to overturn the principles of the 1959 Act, which acknowledged that some mentally disordered patients presented problems which had no parallel among the physically ill. The new measure sought to build on the principles of that Act, and to take account of developments since 1959.

The Bill concerned the small number of patents, some 19,000 admisions a year out of 200,000, who had to be detained or made subject to compulsory conditions by way of guardianship. Detention in hospital became necessary where a patient needed care and treatment for his mental disorder for his own health or safety or the protection of others and when he was unwilling or unable to enter or stay in hospital voluntarily.

Detained patients were deprived of their liberty so it was important to have detention only where it was essential, and that there were proper rights of appeal, and that detention for treatment should be ended as soon as the need for it passed.

Secondly, detained patients were particularly vulnerable because of their confused or disturbed mental state. So their care and treatment must have safeguards.

Without these considerations the progress made in improving services and general attitudes on mental health could be severely jeopardized.

A major change made in the House of Lords by the Government was the removal of the term "mentally handicapped" and its replacement by the term "mentally impaired." The purpose was to make it clear that for most mentally handicapped people the powers in the Act had no relevance.

One major reason for the confusion in the public mind of mental illness and mental handicap was that the two conditions were dealt with together under the Mental health Act.

On the arrangements for compulsory admission, continued detention and guardianship, the Bill made a significant change in the conditions of admission and continued detention under the long-term powers. These criteria for detention ensured that no one was detained or continue to be detained unless there was genuine need.

In addition to the test of treatability — that was whether the patient was likely to benefit from treatment — the conditions were that the patient's mental disorder must be of a nature or degree which made it appropriate for him to receive medical treatment in hospital, that it was necessary for the health or safety of the patient or the protection of others that he should receive such treatment and that it could not be provided unless he was detained.

The emergency provisions were used more than any other admission power. This was never intended, and the Bill changed the time limits between examination and admission from 36 hours to 24 hours to help ensure that the power was only used in cases of genuine emergency.

The Bill also affected detained patients already in hospital. The need to do so might arise where the patient already receiving treatment for a mental disorder wished to leave hospital against his own best interests and could not be persuaded to stay. If this arose, the patient might be detained for up to 72 hours by the doctor in charge of his treatment.

The Bill provided for the replacement of mental welfare officers by approved social workers who would have to be specially designated and trained in the care of mental disorder. Training and approval would be the responsibility of the local authority and they were now being consulted on this.

The Government attached considerable importance to this new concept of approval. It wished to ensure that there was a steady supply of well-trained social workers to undertake these duties.

The Bill made major improvements in the access to mental health review tribunals. These were independent of the detaining authorities, of the Department of Health and Social Security and were appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

Hitherto, only those patients detained under the longer-term powers had had access to the tribunals. Now the right of application was being introduced for tients under the 28-day power, under which about 6,000 patients were admitted each year.

On mentally disordered offenders, it was necessary to change Britain's law to take account the recent judgment of the European Court of Human Rights. Restricted patients were to be able to apply direct to the mental health review tribunals for a review of their case, and the tribunals were to be given the power to direct the discharge of a rstricted patient independent of the Home Secretary.

Offender patients would, like other detained patients, have more frequent opportunities to have their cases considered by the tribunals.

Most of the arrangements for the treatment and wellbeing of patients while they were detained related to the work of the new special health authority — the mental health act commission — which would concentrate its attention on the needs of detained patients.

The giving of treatment was a central issue in the Bill. It would be wrong to detain someone in hospital without providing treatment. Without treatment, hospitals that detained patients would become simply prisons under another name.

In the case of mentally disordered patients there should be a right to impose treatment where necessary. The Bill, for the first time, stated the general principle that where a detained patient could undetstand the nature, the purpose and the likely effect of the treatment, it should not be imposed on him except in the strictly defined circumstances set out in the Bill. There were three sets of circumstances — the responsible medical officer could treat a detained patient for mental disorder without consent in emergencies; general nursing and other general care could be provided without the patient's consent, and treatment such as electro-convulsive therapy, medication and surgical treatment could be given without the patient's consent with the agreement of an independent psychiatrist appointed by the multi-disciplinary Mental Health Act Commission.

Even with those safeguards there would be certain treatment that could not be given unless the patient consented. That was the treatment which gave rise to special concern, and which would be specified in regulations. Unless the patient gave his consent and unless the second opinion by the independent psychiatrist was that that the treatment should be given, that treatment could not be given

The Bill provided a carefully thought-out scheme in which the safeguards were graduated according to the particular category of treatment. The safeguard of the commission was the most important single innovation in the Bill. The commission would carry on where Parliament left off, taking over the role of watchdog for detained patients.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, opposition spokesman on the health service (Crewe, Lab), said there were aspects of the Bill and Mr Fowler's speech which were radically different from the attitude that would be taken by a Labour Government. At no point did Mr Fowler touch on the basic and important question of finance.

Changes in definition were to be welcomed. It was important to give a lead to those who unfortunately tended to regard mental illness as being an overall enveloping term that took account of everyone who suffered from a mental disorder. They were talking about a tiny percentage of patients.

Even after amendment of the Bill in the Lords, there were still a great many omissions and parts


Fowler: Treatment the issue.


Dunwoody: Many omissions.

which needed to be clarified and extended.

They should look closely at the whole role of the nursing profession in relation to the Bill. Nurses were to be given wider powers, but Mr Fowler did not say he would be holding consultations with the various health professionals in order to spell out the conditions in which their new terms of service would operate.

The profession should be given specific written explanations of their legal responsibilities and the legal safeguards to their position. This would be welcomed in particular by the nursing unions.

The six-hour holding power sounded adequate and was a definite improvement, but it might not always be adequate. There were occasions in understaffed hospitals where nurses might face difficulties perhaps at weekends or late at night. The minister should consider a break clause of say 30 minutes so it would be possible for the six hour power to be renewed.

She hoped they would not get into the situation where secure units were regarded as highly dangerous operations and local authorities of local groups of residents would regard them as a disadvantage rather than an advantage.

It would be wrong if the general public were allowed to believe they would in some way endanger the people who would be living close to them.

Mr Fowler: There are plans in all but one of the regional health authorities for regional secure units. We hope that by 1985 we will have 500 places in regional secure inits available. Mrs Dudwoody may say that does not go far enough, but it is a considerable step forward.

Mrs Dunwoody: Looking at the present financing situation of the NHS I have considerable doubt whether that timetable will be adhered to. If we get 500 places in such a short time I will be extremely happy.

If patients were to ask to have their cases taken before the tribunal, would the minister give an undertaking that they would be able to apply for legal aid?

There was clear evidence that the majority of the cases that went before the tribunal were not represented. Ordinary people who were not faced with the burden of mental illness found themselves worried by the formal atmosphere of other tribunals. How much more would that be a problem for the patient in these particular circumstances.

In some instances where there was not proper representation even the papers that were important had not been available to the patient. Thay had not been able to see the evidence that was to be given to the tribunal.

It was a pity that the minister had not seen fit in his changes to give the tribunal greater flexibility in the application of its duties. There would be occasions in the not too far distant future when some other form of treatment of recommendation would have been much better than a direct decision on detention and she regretted that this had not been included in the Bill.

She welcimed the idea that there was to be a new group of outseders capable of assessing what was happening in relation to detained patients, although they would have a great deal of work to do.

The minister did not make it clear whether the Mental Health Commission would report to the House. Why should there not be an annual printed report of the work that had been done and why should it not be available in the way that the health ombudsman's report, for example, was available to MPs.

The information gathered by the commission and the detailed work it did would be best recorded in such a way that people other than health professionals and the Secretary of State had access to it. She hoped the minister would look closely at the matter.

A group of psychiatrists had suggested that because of the wording of the Bill the bizarre situation could arise where a patient who was likely to become violent was admitted to hospital but could not receive medication from his own doctor until a second doctor had been found.

There would be considerable difficulties if it was not going to be possible either to give tranquillizers or to take, for example, simple things like blood tests in a case where there might be urgency.

The minister had upset organizations like MIND, which did not wish to see any provision in the legislation for any form of compulsory treatment, and he had not dealt with the practical problems of the medical profession.

The social worker would be required, in dealing with this category of patient, to have a great deal of expertise, to have undergone specific training.

The minister should say where the money was to come from for the training programme. Were there to be agreed standards, and in the two year period of which the minister had spoken, what efforts would be made to monitor the creation of an efficient social worker force?

Judicial age rules unchanged

JUSTICE

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, rejected a suggestion by Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) during question time that he should review the retirement age for judges.

Mr Price asked: It is in the public interest that justice should be administered by judges in reasonable touch with the man on the Clapham omnibus.

When legal nonsenses occur, they can often be traced back to a lack of such contact, not only in the London Transport case but also in the *Romans in Britain* case when the Attorney General refused his fiat under one law, but the case was admitted to the courts by a peculiarly *elderly* magistrate. This is an unsatisfactory situation.

Sir Michael Havers: It would be unfair to prosecute the magistrate because the ruling of the trial judge upheld the decision of that magistrate.

Regarding the case, one got into an impossible situation following the decision by the prosecution — it was a private prosecution — that having got a ruling from the judge that there was a case to go to the jury, she decided she did not want to go to the jury.

I then had to enter a *nolle prosequi*. That was entered into with the express agreement of the accused: It was the only way out of the problem that had arisen.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, C): Are not those judges and magistrates who are not subject to an official compulsory retiring age, every bit as good as those who are subject to a retiring age?

Sir Michael Havers: There are only three affected, one in Scotland and two in England. I have never heard anything but praise for their judicial ability.

□ Mr Christopher Price asked the Attorney General for a statement in his policy towards entering a *nolle prosequi* in prosecutions brought in respect of theatrical performances, such as that in the case of *R v Bogdanov*.

Sir Michael Havers, in a written reply, said: There is no policy in such prosecutions. Every case in which a *nolle prosequi* may be appropriate is consedered seperately.

In the case of *R v Bogdanov* the prosecution wished to terminate the case after the judge had ruled that there was evidence for the jury to consider. This intention was communicated to the defendant.

There was no way that the wish of the prosecution, which I was told that the express agreement of the defendant, could be effeted without my intervention and since it could have been oppressive to the defendant to put him again in jeopardy after he had been told that the case was to be stopped at that stage, I thought it right to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Industry facing stark choice

TECHNOLOGY

The stark choice facing British industry was to automate or liquidate Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, said during questions about the future use of robots in industry. He said that there had been an encouraging response to the Government's robot support programme which he launched last year.

The effectiveness of that programme was kept under constant review and he would introduce additional measures when required.

Mr Neville Trotter (Tynemouth, C) asked: What amount of money has been made available and what are the main headings under which it is being allocated?

Mr Baker: There have been many hundreds of general inquiries about the scheme. There have been 71 firm applications which are being processed and £1,500,000 has been committed. I would expect more from the applications in process.

Mr Stanley Crowther (Rotherham, Lab): Although the need for this kind of development is entirely accepted it has serious social consequences in that robots put men and women out of work.

Ths kind of development needs *to be part of a much broader plan* which includes the reduction of the length of the working week and measures to create new jobs for people put out of work.

Mr Baker: I do not entirely agree with the *statement that* robots put men and women out of work. What is happening in British industry is that companies are automating and by that way staying in business and preserving their position. Businesses, if they do not use these new technologies, go out of business and unemployment rises even more sharply. There is a stark choice British industry — automate or liquidate.

Mr Nigel Forman (Sutton, Carshalton, C): Is he concerned that a good quarter of his department's entire budget for the support of industry is only going to new technologies and threequarter to regional policy in the old industries.?

Mr Baker: Yes, that is correct. That is the pattern of spending by the Department of Industry. It is our purpose to try to shift it so that more money is spent on the sunrise industries and less on *dealing with the inherited problems* of the past.

Mr John Garrett, an Opposition Spokesman (Norwich, South, Lab): *The Government's policy* for robotics depends heavily on applied research in universities, which is being cut by the University Grants Committee. The efforts of his department are being affected badly by the cuts in university spending.

Mr Baker: The numbers studying the sciences and engineering in 1983-84 will be more than in 1980-81. On robotics, we support the work of the British Engineering Research Association with several millions of pounds a year.

Participation in Telecom investment

The Government was examining ways in which there could be a partnership between public and private firms to finance British Telecom investment, Mr Kenneth *Baker, Misister of State for* Industry and Information Technology, said during questions.

It was a historic fact that the trough of British Telecom investment was in 1976-77. It had risen consistently and in the public expenditue White Paper just published, the Government envisaged it rising to the huge amount of £3,000m a year by 1984-85.

Mr Baker Said he was considering ways in which there could be a greater degree of competition and that involved for example, Brtitish Telecom withdrawing from some of its licensing functions.

From April 1, some would be done by his department so competitors did not have to submit to British Telecom their business plans, because that would be unfair.

Baker: Automate or liquidate

MPs press for Nissan project decision soon

A decision on a site for the Datsun-Nissan car plant project was not likely to be taken until further progress had been made on the more general talks, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said during a question on whether the reaining issues on the project had yet been agreed.

Mr Lamont (Kingston upon Thames, C) said that further discussions between the Department of Industry and the company took place in London last month. Some progress was made, but there remained some issues still to be agreed.

The final decision of the board of Nissan will also (he added) depend upon the identification of a suitable site and a successful outcome to discussions which it is intended should take place with the relevant trade unions.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): The imbalance of trade between Japan and the EEC is a matter of considerable moments. There is, therefore, an urgency that the Japanese should make substantial investment in this co untry to offset that imbalance.

Is the Government doing everything possible to impress upon the company those considerations, and the fact that a further long delay in the decision might prejudice the conditions so far established?

Mr Lamont: Overseas investment is certainly one way in which the imbalance between this country and Japan can be rectified. I understand his anxiety that the negotiations with Nissan are prolonged, but this is an important project for them and it is natural that they should want to research it thoroughly.

I hope it will not be too long before the final decision is taken.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry, (Salford, West, Lab): Can he confirm that the disagreement with Nissan is about the component input and the British content of that? What action is his department taking on this?

Mr Lamont: I do not think I ought to disclose what are the negotiations with the Japanese company. He knows, and it has been said before, that local content is one of the matters we are discussing with them. We attach great importance to having a high level of local content.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, SDP): Considerable time, money and effort is being spent by places like Teesside in putting forward their case for having this plant in their areas. The uncertainty caused by the delay is doing great damage.

I urge the Government to make a speedy decision and end this delay, which has gone on for longer than any of us anticipated.

Mr Lamont: I am sorry that Teesside authorities should have spent money and been aggravated by the delay, but it is an extremely important decision and it must be for the Nissan motor company to make up its own mind in principle first.

Nearly £100m pledged for guarantees

The encouraging response to the loan guarantee scheme for small businesses had been maintained, Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said. By March 5, the latest date for which figures were available, 2,741 guarantees had been issued in respect of £99,100,000 of bank lending.

The ceiling for lending (he went on) in the year to May, 1982, is being raised to £150m and a further £150m will be made available for the following year. A preliminary review of the operation of the scheme is now being carried out.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; Prime Minister. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, completion of remaining stages. Lords (2.30) Canada Bill, committee. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1976 (Continuance) Order.

Eligibility for legal aid questioned

An award of £33,000 from the legal aid fund to Shell and BP was described, as a gross abuse of the legal aid system during questions to Sir Micael Havers the Attorney Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West Lab) had been told that there were no immediate plans to reduce the criteria for eligibility for legal aid under the legal aid fund.

Mr Meacher: Shell and BP have been awarded £33,000 from the legal aid fund — that is from the taxpayers — as costs in the recent case of lead levels on petrol.

Is this not a gross abuse of the legal aid system under which cost are only paid to an unassisted party of they suffer severe financial hardship?

Will the Attorney General block this payment and see that this abuse does not occur on future?

Sir Michael Havers said he had no personal knowledge of this, and asked Mr Meacher to write to him about it. Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) How can the Attorney Ceneral say that resources are not available to increase the eligibility for aid when he colludes on an agreement which ensures the public are to pay the costs of the abortive action by Mrs White in reletion to the National Theatre presentation ?

Surely that was an infringement, with the amount of money available for legal aid, and was totally unnecessary?

Sir Michael Havers: The only costs paid out of public funds are not the prosecution costs of Mrs Whitehouse, but the costs of the defence. That was matter for the trial judge.

No overnight solutions to coal industry's problems

HOUSE OF LORDS

The future of the coal industry looked healthy but it would require a determined effort from those who worked in it if the present difficulties were to be overcome, the Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State for Scotland, said in opening the second reading debate on the Coal Industry Bill which increases the limit on the board's borrowing from £4,200m to £4,500m. By order, this can be increased to £5,000m.

He said productivity was showing a 3 per cent increase this year which was an encouraging sign but this trend would have to be consolidated and bettered. Commercial and financial success would only come with a penetration of new markest and a strengthening of the existing ones.

The difficulties should not be understated, and there were no overnight solutions. It was the job of the Government to set financial guidelines and provide a financial framework for the Board. The Bill did that and demonstrated the Government's confidence in the board's ability

Lord Strabolgi (Lab) said the Opposition had no wish to impede the progress of the Bill which was in the interests of everyone who worked in the industry.

He welcomed the increase in productivity but said there had been a price to pay in that fatal accidents had increased by 25 per cent since the incentive scheme had been introduced. He urged the Government to help to increase research into safety.

Lord Tanlaw (L) said that the Liberals wanted to see a strengthening of the coal industry. They waited with increasing impatience, against a background of three million unemployed, for the Government to agree a long-term capital programme which had to be implemented mow if it was to be effective. They were worried about the lack of investment in the industry.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe (SDP) said that the SDP would support the Bill. The absence of strikes in the coal industry was due in some part to the fact that the National Union of Mineworkers was a democratic union and held secret ballots, instead of voting on the local football ground. The trends were encouraging in regard to running the industry and meeting its targets.

The Bill … time.

Headlamp rules welcomed

CAR LIGHTS

The House agreed to the Filament Lamps for Vehicles (Safety) Regulations 1982, which require internationally specified quality, performance and life standards for bulbs used in vehicle lamp units themselves subject to approval.

The Government believed these regulations were in the interests of road safety and would ensure that consumers got a fair deal, Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said in proposing the regulations.

The vehicle bulb filaments market in the United Kingdom totalled 130 million units a year, about half of which were imported and many of them not approved to a recognized standard. Many replacement bulbs from the Far East were of an extremely low quality. Some headlamp bulbs were not in the correct position and were directed towards incoming drivers, and some were not of the specified intensity. The new draft regulations had been widely … acturers,

Peer seeks to abolish quangos of worst kind

WAGES COUNCILS

Wages councils added to inflation and increased unemployment by pushing minimum wages levels above what employers were able to pay, Lord Spens (Ind) said moving the second reading of his Wages Councils (Abolition) Bill.

He said the 27 existing wages councils system represented a quango which cost more than £3.5m a year to run and prevented teenagers getting their first job by creating unrealistic minimum wage levels. The result restricted the creation and expansion of small businesses.

He had received letters from all parts of England, Scotland and Wales protesting at wages councils decisions and pointing out that these meant either fewer staff employed or a reduction in their working hours.

These councils were quangos of the worst kind. Why should a fashion shop in Lincolnshire pay the same wages as Debenhams in a major city, or a small baker pay the same wages as Tesco in Manchester or Leeds?

They were not only horribly inflationary set of quangos, but were closed shops. They laid down the terms and conditions of their 2,750,000 employees, and would not allow any employee to take a job except under those terms and conditions.

If an employee was prepared to accept something less than the wage set down, he or she was party to a criminal offence. A person could not give up a holiday or work extra hours without claiming overtime — this was the worst kind of closed shop.

It was not collective bargaining but the relentless creation of further unemployment by people out of touch with reality. The Government could do nothing about it unless they abolished these wages councils.

Now the welfare state had been in operation for more than 30 years, it was unlikely workers would be exploited. There were no places where wages were exceptionally low now.

Royal Assent

The following acts received the Royal Assent: Consolidated Fund; the County of Avon Act; and the London Transport Act.

The Taking of Hostages Bill, which enables the United Kingdom to ratify the International Convention against the taking of hostages, was read the third time and passed.

BSI code soon on standards for glazing

SAFETY

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said he was oncerned over serious injuries, particularly to children, from accidents in the home involving glass in doors and windows.

When Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles, Lab) urged the introduction of consumer safety regulations for replacement doors and windows, Dr Vaughan said in a written reply that before considering the case for any consumer safety regulations, he intended to await the publication, due later this year, by the British Standards Institution of the new code of practice for glazing in building.

He proposed to consult widely on the adequacy of the code and the likely degree of compliance with its provisions in supplying made up doors and windows for replacement purposes in the home.

In the meantime he would be considering the case for a compaign to publicize the risks.

Judicial age rules unchanged

JUSTICE

Eligibility for legal aid questioned

BSI code soon on standards for glazing

SAFETY

French and German poll analysis

Left insists its mandate stands despite swing

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 22

The left-wing majority was given a sharp warning by French voters in the local elections on Sunday. The poll was larger and more political that at any time since the liberation of France. It therefore had the value of a national test, contested neither by the victors nor by the losers.

Socialist and Communist leaders admitted last night that they had lost a battle; but they denied that they had lost the war. They rejected opposition claims that although the left might still have a majority in Parliament, it had lost it in the country and maintained that they still had a mandate to lead France further on the road to socialism, albeit of its own special brand.

Although it does not affect the balance of forces in Parliament, the vote was indicative of a mood in the country at large which the Government cannot afford to ignore. Not only did it fail in its declared objective of gaining control of the majority of the departmental assemblies, the *conseils generaux* whose members were elected yesterday and last Sunday. It even lost some which it had a reasonable hope of obtaining.

FRENCH LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS

Parties	Seats won after 2 rounds (1976 figures in brackets)	Votes cast in second ballot	% of poll in second ballot
Extreme Left	1 (2)	1,506	0.02
Communist	191 (236)	1,027,850	13.66
Socialist	504 (511)	2,635,286	35.04
MRG	61 (88)	132,796	1.76
Various Left	41 (61)	104,516	1.38
RPR	323 (179)	1,693,106	22.51
UDF	460 (369)	1,169,277	15.51
Various Right	363 (311)	754,987	10.03
Extreme Right	1 (1)	—	—
Ecologist	0 (0)	622	0.008

Source: Ministry of the Interior for Metropolitan France

Before the elections, the left-wing majority controlled 44; after March 21, its score has dropped to 35, with a draw in five other departments, out of a total of 95.

This setback will have the paradoxica effect, when the presidents of the departmental assemblies are elected on Wednesday, of making the Opposition the main beneficiary of the law on decentralization that makes them the heads of the local executives in place of the prefects.

It gives it a very strong political base from which to thwart the enforcement of the Government's policy and set about the reconquest of power at the centre, through the municipal and regional elections next year, and the parliamentary ones in 1986. The Socialist Government had certainly not anticipated that its reform would boomerang in this way.

Most disturbing for it is the demonstration that it failed to mobilize all the forces upon which it could normally count, and that the voting discipline of socialist voters — but also to a lesser degree of communist ones — was bad.

This is bound to raise the question in the longer term as to whether the Union of the Left, which exists at the top, is not weakening dangerously at the base of the political pyramid. And whether the Socialists still profit from such an alliance.

Clamour to end Bonn coalition

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 22

Jubilant Christian Democratis leaders were talking of a change of government of fresh Bundestag elections this year after their victory and the Social Democrats' crushing defeat in yesterday's *Lower Saxony Land* elections .

LOWER SAXONY RESULTS

	1982 (per cent)	1978
CDU	50.7	48.7
SDP	36.5	42.2
FDP	5.9	4.2
GREENS	6.5	3.9
OTHERS	0.3	0.7
VOTERS	5,402,529	4,808,043
VOTES CAST	4,207,361	4,114,730

The CDU confirmed a nationwide trend by winning an absolute majority of 50.7 per cent while Herr Helmut Schmidt's strife-ridden Social Democrats lost nearly 6 per cent. The Free Democrats, the SPD's coalition partners in Bonn and the ecological "Greens " both did well and won seats on the regional Parliament. Herr Bernhard Vogel, the Prime Minister of Rhineland Palatinate , said today that the "cleanest solution" to the leadership crisis in Bonn was new Bundestag elections.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the CDU's Bavarian sister party and a would-be candidate for the chancellorship, said he did not exclude a CDU-FDP coalition taking over from the present SPD-FDP partnership in Boon by the end of this year.

More soberly, Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic Party chairman reminded his exultant colleagues that it is constitutionally extremely difficult to bring about fresh elections and held out instead the possibility of a change of partners by the FDP. He did not want to advise, lure or thren the Free Democrats, he said, but they would have to see for themselves that it watheir own interest to change sides.

The Free Democrats have not yet reacted to the Lower Saxony results.

The CDU's victory means that Low Saxony can use its votes in the Bundesrat (the Upper House) to block an early increase in value-added tax needed to finance the scheme. Had they failed to win an overall majourity the CDU would have had to form an coalition with the Free Democrats, probably on the understanding that it did not stop the VAT law.

The coalition had agreed to the programme after long and bitter wrangling when the unemployment figures reached the 1,7000,000 mark.

Leading article, page 9



Lufthansa comes down to earth

The Lufthansa Airport Express, goes into opcration between Germany's main international airport at Frankfurt and the neighbouring cities of Cologne, Bonn, and Düsseldorf this week (Michael Baily writes).

Although the three trains will be driven and operated by the railways, they have been chartered by Lufthansa as an extension of its international air services, with hostesses, free meals and drinks and entry only with an airline ticket.

Travellers on the Airport Express trains should find them considerably cheaper and for many more convenient than using air feeder services. Between Cologne and Frankfurt, for example, the Airport Express costs 165DM (about £38) compared with 312DM (about £72) by air. Special ticket and baggage-handling arrangements will ensure a smooth passage.

The deal makes good sense to German railways which loses heavily on its normal passenger services, and to Lufthansa, whose short feeder flights are uneconomic.

EEC silver jubilee: Part 2

Bogged down in search for identity

This is the second article in a series of three by Ian Murray in Brussels to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Communities.

When Britain joined the EEC The Times ruled that the term "Commom Market" could no longer be used in the paper. Whatever the semantic niceties, there can be little doubt that at that time a sea change took place in the Communities.

This was not entirely due to Britain's entry. It was in part due to the 1973 Yom Kippur war and the first oil crisis. Even more, it was simply due to the fact that the first head of European steam was used up by then. There was no more real drive or impetus and, unwisely, the old Six and the new Three looked to each other to help themselves out of their problems.

Britain certainly arrived believing that it was boarding a fast train bound for the promised land of growth ahd riches. The Community certainly believed that Britain would add its considerable international clout and experience to the construction of an even greater organization.

British disenchantment was rapid. "Eurocrats" and certain other aspects of the EEC becme favourite targets for satire.

Disenchantment among the other members with Britain was rapid, too. M Maurice Couve de Murville's warning in 1967 was bitterly recalled. "Britain is not in a fit state to undertake obligations. Its present economic and monetary situation do not permit entry."

But British entry merely brought the problems to a head more quickly than might otherwise have been the case. The real crisis facing the Community was and is that it has become bogged down.

There is a strong feeling of disappointment and pessimism abroad in Brussels at the moment. The common agricultural policy, designed to stabilize markets, assure supplies and ensure a fair deal for consumers, is in urgent need of reform (except perhaps when viewed through Irish eyes). The European Monetary System is still a long way short of creating a zone of monetary stability capable of standing up to the strength of the dollar, or even capable of enticing sterling to join it.

There is still no common transport or fisheries policy.

The European Parliament has still to find a role.

The Budget needs to be restructured if Europe is ever to achieve that economic convergence that the founding fathers sought.

The really positive achievement of the present Commission is thway it has set about establishing a "common market" along the lines set out by the Treaty of Rome.

The Community's biggest problem is in coping with short-sighted nationalism, tub-thumping and jingoism of the kind that surrounded Mrs Margaret Thatcher's victory in the budget argument two years ago

After 25 years it is still impossible for even a devoted member state like Belgium not to try to bend the rules to protect its steel industry. The search for a true European identity of closer union is as frustrating as ever — except in the area of foreign affairs.

Protesters barred from Islamabad

From Trevor Fishlock
Islamabad, March 22

After recent demonstrations and a spate of arrests, there will be especially tight security tomorrow at ceremonies marking Pakistan's national day.

Details emerged today of how police prevented a large demonstration by teachers in Islamabad, the capital, yesterday. Road blocks were set up and thousands of would-be demonstrators were detained, or sent home.

Protest leaders were picked up and left 20 miles outside the city.

Mr Mairaj Muhammad Khan, a left-wing politician recently released from detention, has been ordered not to address a meeting of lawyers in Lahore, and there was a report from Karachi tonight that the convener of a meeting of banned political parties had been detained.

President Zia, who takes the salute at the national day parade in Rawalpindi tomorrow, said last night that the press had tarnished the country's image

Leading article, page 9

Evidence at murder trial heard on video

From Christopher Thomas
New York, March 22

A panel of judges in a murder trail today began hearing evidence on videotape in an unprecedented move to save time in a seriously overcrowded criminal court.

Witnesses were taped over a three month period at their convenience and the three-judge panel began watching them in an almost empty court room in Sandusky, on 20-inch television screen. The tape method has been previously used in civil cases to save time and money, but never in a criminal case.

Mr David Lange, aged 54, is accused of mudering James Register, by shooting him in the back with a bolt from a crossbow. He waived his right to trail by jury.

Judge James Lincoln McCrystal, who has long advocated the videotape system, said the evidence totalled 13 hours — the method would reduce the backlog of criminal cases.

He said that once a criminal case was on tape the defendant did not have to be present. Disputes between defence and prosecution over admissible evidence and other issues were settled in advance.

Altough defence attorneys said they had no objection to the use of videotape, the local prosecutor vigorously opposed the idea. "I have been against it from the beginning".

"The best trail lawers have a certain ego, and videotape takes some of that away. I find I am not as sharp mentally and legally when I'm talking to somthing as cold as a video camera instead of a jury".

Ghanaian envoy seeks asylum

Lagos.— Mr Youssif Patty, Ghana's High Commisioner in Nigeria, is seeking political asylum because of events in his country.

He said that more than 2,700 civilians and military had been killed and nearly 800 wounded in clashes since the takeover led by Flight-Lieutenent Jerry Rawlings on December 31.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Terrorists kill two policemen

Madrid.—Two plain clothes police inspectors were killed instantly and a woman died on the way to hospital after four suspected Basque terrorists machine gunned them at point-blank range as they were having lunch in Sestao, the Bilbao police said.

Two other inspectors, also lunching with their colleagues, were gravely injured (Richard Wigg writes). The shooting was the most violent act of terrorism so far this year in the Basque country.

One inspector shot back at the terrorists, injuring one, but a colleague later hauled him off as the gunmen escaped in a stolen car.

Tashkent trip for Brezhnev

Moscow, March 22.—President Brezhnev arrived today in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan and the leading city in Soviet Central Asia (Michael Binyon writes). Tass said that he will award the republic the Order of Lenin for its successes in growing cotton and other farm crops. Record cotton harvests in Uzbekistan over the past two years have been the one bright spot in the otherwise gloomy agricultural results for the country.

Tashkent is close to Afghanistan, and the Soviet leader, who normally makes an important policy statement on a visit to a provincial capital, may launch new proposals for a political and military settlement in Afghanistan.

Private talks for Gandhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, had an hour of private talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday before they began wider talks dealing with trade, aid and defence questions (Our Political Staff writes).

The private session was later described by both sides as warm and friendly. Mrs Ghandi briefed Mrs Thatcher on the present situation in India and described India's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. There was no indication that the question of sporting links with South Africa was raised.

Kidnappers face 30 years' jail

Verona. — State prosecutors demanded up to 30 years in prison and heavy fines for 17 Red Brigades guerrillas accused of kidnapping Brigadier-General James Dozier.

Thirty-year sentences were sought for Cesare di Lenardo, aged 23, and two of the eight defendants who have so far avoided capture. The lightest sentence — two years and eight months — was proposed for Ruggero Volinia, a 25-year-old "penitent" whose information led to the successful police raid on the Padua appartment in January.

Shoot-out frees 20 prisoners

Kampala.—Twenty prisoners escaped from the central police station here when Ugandan soldiers firing automatic rifles forced their way in to free a colleague, residents said.

Unconfirmed roports said that two policemen and two soldiers were killed when police refused to free the man and the soldiers began shooting. It was not known immediately whether the detained soldier was freed.

Foot and mouth scare over

Copenhagen. — Laboratory tests on a herd of sheep suspected of having foot and mouth disease showed that the animals did not have it after all, the Danish Ministry of Agriculture announced.

The test results helped to ease fears of an epidemic after it was diagnosed in a herd of 66 cattle on the island of Funen. No new outbreaks have been reported, but the herd of sheep was immediately destroyed after the symptoms were noticed.

Earth tremors leave 1,000 homeless

Naples.—More than 1,000 people have been left homeless by earth tremors across southern Italy. Some towns suffered damage to 80 per cent of their buildings, but only slight injuries were reported in the tremors that rocked a huge stretch of Campania, Basilicata and Calabria, the area hit by a devastating earthquake in 1980.

Diplomat murdered

Beirut. — Unknown gunmen shot and killed the third secretary of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut escalating the wave of violence against foreign diplomats in Lebanon. Police identified the diplomat as Ali Hajem Sultan.

Prisoner of Conscience

The regular Prisoner of Conscience column has been held over this week.

EEC tries fresh move to end budget stalemate

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 22

A restricted session of Europe's foreign affairs council tomorrow will try to inject some urgency into the need to find a solution to the vexed question of how much money Britain should pay into the European budget.

It is now nearly three months since the question was due to be settled and two months since the foreign ministers last met to discuss the problem and there are no obvious signs that a solution is close.

At their last meeting on the subject the foreign ministers came tantalizingly close to an agreement, but since then positions seem to have hardened. Britain is still seeking an agreement of at least five years, with an automatic review at the end of that time. Every other country, save West Germany, wants the settlement to be restricted to no more than four years, with Britain receiving less and less benefit each year.

There is little enthusiasm among the majority of countries for the negotiations. There is even a vague hope in some quarters that Britain may find itself so isolated that it prefers to accept a limited deal rather than cause trouble in the Community at a time when the world is facing an economic crisis.

Certainly, most heads of government at next week's European summit in Brussels will want to discuss issues such as unemployment and not the size of Britain's EEC budget contribution

Farmers' leaders are to meet in Brussels at the same time as the summit to urge a quick settlement, and there are fears that planned demonstrations could, as in previous years, become violent if an agreement is not reached.

□ Greece today formally opened its campaign for better terms of membership of the EEC. It presented a 16-page memorandum to the foreign affairs council, which pleaded that it was a special economic case and should be allowed to deviate from Community rules.

The council accepted the paper, which was written in vague terms, and instructed the European Commission to study it.

□ A European foundation is at last to c set up by the EEC to help to generate jobs and improve cultural understanding in the Community. The project was agreed in outline in 1977; but since then has been gathering dust in the copious shelves of the community.

Today's foreign ministers' meeting, under the presidency of Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, decided to give the project its approval and an agreement setting it up is due to be signed by the heads of governments at next week's summit.

□ Barnsley: Unemployment figures being used by the European Commission in formulating regional aid policy for Britain are two years out of date, according to a delegation from Barnsley which has just returned from a fund-raising trip to Brussels (Ronald Kershaw writes).

"But I'm the astronaut it was supposed to take . . . remember?"

Clark's quiet revolution

Foreign policy returns to the White House

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, March 22

A quiet revolution has taken place in the National Security Council (NSC) since Mr William Clark took over as President Reagan's National Security Adviser after the resignation of Mr Richard Allen three months ago.



Mr Allen: Departed — Mr Clark: In control

With the minimum of fuss and publicity, he has — in the words of one of his officials — "brought foreign policy back to the White House". He has reinstituted the personal briefing sessions each morning with the President suspended during Mr Allen's days; he has taken charge of coordinating long-range security strategy; and perhaps most significant of all, he has managed to put a stop to the public feuding between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

The extent to which he has started to flex his muscles became apparent a week ago after the fiasco created by the State Department's presentation of a captured Nicaraguan soldier to the American press.

To ensure that similar débâcles are not repeated, Mr Clark sent a memorandum to all Cabinet officials telling them that policy and public affairs are to be coordinated through an inter-departmental group and then submitted to the NSC for approval.

According to one White House source, Mr Clark, a long-time friend of the President, sees his job as Mr Walter Rostow did when he was President Kennedy's National Security Adviser — "to interpret the world to the President and President to the world".

Mr Clark recognized that the President's acknowledged lack of expertise in foreign affairs largely explained whv Mr Haig and Mr Weinberger (and to a lesser extent Mr Edwin Meese, the President's counsellor) were trying to fill this vacuum and take control of foreign policy.

Mr Clark has made it clear that the President (advised by himself) is ultimately responsible for all foreign policy and national security decisions and not individual members of the Administration.

Some of Mr Clark's directives have caused resentment. The State Department objected to an instruction that all Cabinet officials notify the NSC before taking foreign trips. The Pentagon has been equally unhappy about a ruling that the sale of defence equipment to foreign governments must be cleared by Mr Clark's department.

While Mr Clark's ability as a manager and administrator has begun to produce results, his skill as a policy-maker has still to be fully tested.

Some officials believed he would be content merely to streamline the system whereby the Administration arrives at its foreign policy decisions. However, he has made it clear he wishes his opinions to be listened to as well.

Yet Mr Clark's lack of experience in foreign affairs continues to provide cause for concern. It is not forgotten that only a year ago he admitted during his confirmation hearings that he did not know the names of the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

EGYPTIAN OFFICERS ACQUITTED

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, March 22

A military court has acquitted 14 Army officers of Muslim militant tendencies, charged wth plotting to overthrow the Sadat regime. Their lawyer, in an interview today, said he was preparing an appeal for the 22 convicted of assassinating the former Egyptian leader.

Mr Abdel Halim Ramadan, who defended the 14 officers, in an interview with *The Times*, said he was confident President Hosni Mubarak would show mercy on the 22 others because "he is staring a white page and would not want to tarnish it with blood".

The 14 officers, led by Major Essam-Eldin el-Kumary, were arrested between January and March of last year. Their trial was not reported in the Egyptian press because sources said the authorities preferred to avoid giving the impression there was opposition in the Army to Sadat. They were acquitted on Sunday.

Mr Ramadan explained that the 14 did "not like the behaviour of the late President. They saw him as anti-Islamic

WALESA'S WIFE BEARS A GRUDGE

Warsaw, March 22 — Mrs Danuta Walesa said today she bore a "great grudge" against the martial law authorities for preventing her husband, Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, the free trade union, from attending yesterday's baptism of their daughter, Maria Victoria.

"I never thought they would do that to us", Mrs Walesa said by telephone from Gdansk, a day after the ceremony which generated one of the largest pro-Solidarity demonstrations in Poland since the imposition of martial law.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, has said in public for the first time that the Pope's visit to his homeland, planned for August, might be postponed. Church sources have suggested that the Pope would not come unless martial law, was lifted.

Archbishop Glemp told a congregation in Torun: "We hope that the internal social situation will not pose obstacles to the Holy Father's visit to Poland. This visit is indispensable even if it becomes necessary to postpone its date". — AP and Reuter.

Haig steps up chemical war debate

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, March 22

At least 10,000 people have been killed in South-East Asia and Afghanistan during the past seven years as a result of the use of toxins and other chemical warfare agents, according to a report which Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, sent to Congress today.

The report, which was also sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations an all member states, directly links the Soviet Union with the use of these weapons. The conclusion is inescapable, the reoprt states, that toxins and other chemical warfare agents were developed and supplied by the Soviet Union to Laotian and Vietnamese forces operating in South-East Asia and that Soviet forces have used a variety of lethal chemical weapons, including nerve gases, in Afghanistan.

Introducing the report of the press today Mr Walter Stoessel, the Deputy Secretary of State, accused the Soviet Union of flagrant and frequent violation of the 1925 Geneva protocol for bidding the use of chemical weapons in war and the 1972 Convention outlawing all forms of biological and toxin weapons.

The state Department's 32-page report is the most detailed and extensive accumulation of evidence since reports first began filtering out of Laos in 1976 that Lao and Vietnamese forces, under Soviet supervision, were using lethal trichothecene toxins and other chemical agents against villagers resisting government control.

Since then a number of attempts have been made by the United States to direct international attention to the use of these weapons in South-East Asia and Afghanistan. However, as the report notes, doubts have continued to persist as to the conclusive nature of the available evidence.

The United States now clearly feels it is in a position to dispel those doubts

The "compelling evidence" in the report includes tables listing over 6,310 deaths in Laos from 226 chemical attacks since 1975; 981 deaths from 124 attacks in Cambodia since 1978; and 3,042 deaths from 47 attacks on Afghanistan since 1979.

Argentines hoist a flag on Falklands

By Simon Scott Plummer

About 50 Argentines landed illegally on an outlying part of the Falkland Islands, a British colony in the South Atlantic, and hoisted an Argentine flag, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

The group, which arrived in a ship chartered from the Argentine Government, had a commercial contract to remove scrap metal from an old whaling station at Leith, on South Georgia, about 1,400 miles east of the Falklands archipelago.

The British Antarctic survey team at Grytviken, on South Georgia, reported the arrival of the Argenine group on March 19. They were asked to leave immediately and to seek permission from the British authorities if they wished to continue their work.

The British Government, which is in dispute with Argenina over the sovereignty of the islands, sought clarification from Buenos Aires and was informed that the party had left South Georgia on March 21. Yesterday, Whitehall was awaiting confirmation of this from the British survey base.

After talks between Britain and Argentina in New York last month, the Argentine Government said it would break off negotiations with London and seek other means of solving the dispute unless there was a speedy setlement.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who headed the British side at the talks, said the Argentine statement would not help to resolve the dispute and reiterated the British position that the islands would not be handed over to Argentina without the express approval of the Falkland islanders and the British Parliament.

Yestereay the Foreign Office reacted sceptically to the suggestion that the landing on South Georgia last week was instigated by the Argentine Government. It was more likely to have been to an irresponsible action by peopple acting for a commercial company.

However, Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest, alled the landing "a provocative act of aggression."

Two maimed in blast

Wreckage strewn across a Berlin street after a blast ripped through the fourth floor of an hotel yesterday. An Ethiopian woman guest lost both hands and her male companion had his lower leg blown off. Both were guests at the Domus hotel, in Uhlandstrasse, and are believed to have been handling explosives. Two other Ethiopians who had been staying with the couple have vanished and are being hunted by police.

Colombian guerrillas kill six in ambush

Bogota, March 22. — Six soldiers and 12 guerrillas died in clashes in various parts of Colombia over the weekend, an Army spokesman said today.

The clashes were the worst outbreak of guerrilla violence in rural areas since the Government offered an amnesty to guerrillas last February, he said.

About 80 guerrillas of the M-19 movement ambushed an army convoy after dynamiting a road and a bridge leading to the town of Florencia. An officer, five soldiers and three guerrillas were killed in the fighting. In actions west and north of Bogota army patrols killed nine M-19 guerrillas.

A Defence Ministry report said guerrillas occupied the village of Santa Ana De Las Hermosas in the department of Caqueta for a few hours on Sunday. One hostage was taken, but no casualties were reported.

The M-19 is the most prominent of several movements fighting to topple Colombia's elected Government. It rejected the amnesty as being too limited — Reuter.

□ San Salvador: The Salvadorean capital was gripped by fear adn anxiety today as the military prepared for and expected surge in guerrilla activity in the run-up to next Sunday's constituent assembly elections (Reuters reports).

It was rumoured that columns of guerrillas were heading for the city. Officials denied it, but said they were expecting renewed guerrilla attempts to sabotage the elections.

Last night sporadic gunfire and explosions were heard in Santa Ana City, 40 miles from San Salvador. Shots were also heard in Soyapango near by; but there were no reports of casualties.

Military sources said the head of a village civil defence unit, his wife and six children were killed by guerrillas yesterday at Piedra Azul, 70 miles from the capital

Residents of Triunfo, in Usulután Province, said about 300 guerrillas occupied the town for two hours on Saturday after killing five civil defence guards. Before leaving they threatened townspeople with reprisals if they voted in Sunday's elections.

□ Los Angeles: Americans do not want the Government to send troops to El Salvador because the fighting may end up as a Vietnam-type war, according to a *Los Angeles Times* opinion poll (Ivor Davis writes). Although those polled were worried about growing involvement, there was no agreement about what should be done about the conflict.

Nearly a quarter of those interviewed said the United States should persuade the Salvadorean Government to negotiate with the insurgents. A little more than a quarter said all United States support should be stopped, and 18 per cent believed Washington should continue its support at present levels.

Only 6 per cent favoured sending troops to intervene

Sandinista regime runs into a fusillade

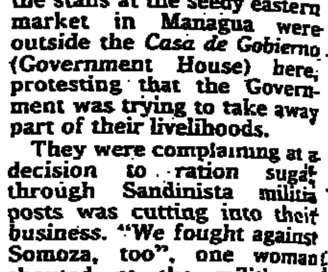
From Paul Ellman
Managua, March 22

Market women, political leaders, members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and journalists together represent the opposition to Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista regime. Despite the diversity of their backgrounds, they have a number of points of view in common. They are determined, above all, to stay in Nicaragua and test to the limit the Sandinistas' claim that they accept political pluralism and are not trying to impose a one-party Marxist state on Nicaragua.

The opposition inside Nicaragua is also united in rejecting the activities of right-wing guerrillas. They fear that these groups are fighting to restore a dictatorship similar to one led by the late General Anastasio Somaza Debayle, which was overthrown in July, 1979.

It also suspects that the United States, despite its professed aim of aiding democratic forces, would not be averse to sacrificing the internal opposition in order to show that the Sandinistas really want to create a society modelled on Cuba.

Last week, just before the Sandinistas declared a state of emergency against the alleged threat of an imminent invasion, the women who run the stalls at the seedy eastern market in Managua were outside the *Casa de Gobierno* (Government House) here, protesting that the Government was trying to take away part of their livelihoods.



They were complaining at a decision to ration sugar through Sandinista militia posts was cutting into their business. "We fought against Somoza, too", one woman shouted at the militiamen guarding the door to the government building.

Political groups are also expressing growing unease at the direction of events.

"I supported the state of emergency because, for a government, whenever you have the things that are happening to Nicaragua, it is a logical reaction to try to have better control", said Señor Alfonso Robelo Callejas, leader of the country's biggest oppposition party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and head of the Democratic Coalition.

Señor Robelo was member of the junta which heads the Government, but he resigned in 1980 in protest at the left-wing policies imposed by the Sandinistas. He said he thought that the Government has gone too far in imposing tight press censorship. "I am ready to defend the country, but not the party," he said.

He gave a warning that the United States, by putting pressure on the Nicaraguans, was provoking a nationalistic reaction which was strengthening the Sandinistas and helping to justify the "militarization" of the country.

His views were echoed by the Archbishhop of Nicaragua, Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, who has trodden a delicate path since the overthrow of Somoza dictatorship.

Mgr Obando contrasted the "ectasy" which prevailed in the country when the dictatorship was toppled with the "tension" which exists now. In an interview, he warned that the Church could not accept a Marxist society in Nicaragua.

The atmosphere at the only newspaper which has consistently opposed the Sandinistas, *La Prensa*, is one of deepening gloom over press censorship.

Although it is close to apostasy here to say so, *La Prensa* is as powerful a symbol of opposition to the dictatorship of the Somoza family as General Augusto César Sandino, the guerilla leader who fought against the rule of the United States 20 years before the Somozas took power.

The assassination of its publisher, Señor Pedro Jorqun Chamarro, was the catalyst in 1978 for the insurrection which toppled the regime. Since then, *La Prensa* has maintained its role as principal critic of the Government.

Last week, however, it was reduced to publishing the same exhortatory headlines and stories as the two pro-Government newspapers.

Botha welcomes Zambian offer of summit talks

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 22

White-ruled South Africa, treated almost universally by black African states as a pariah, may soon hold a summit meeting with Zambia to discuss both the racial problems in South Africa and the future of negotiations on the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa).

Speculation about such a meeting was sparked off by an interview President Kaunda of Zambia gave last week to a South African newspaper saying that he would like to discuss both the "explosive" situation in South Africa and the Namibian issue with Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

Mr Botha quickly responded by saying that his Government had "always been willing to discuss matters of common concern with leaders of other countries". He has not so far said any more, but it is thought he would jump at the chance of breaking out of South Africa's diplomatic isolation in black Africa.

It was Dr Kaunda who, to the considerable irritation of other black statesmen, initiated the historic talks in the mid 1970s with Mr John Vorster, Mr Botha's predecessor, in a train on a bridge over the Victoria Falls.

In a statement to another South African newspaper last night, Mr Milimo Punabantu, one of Dr Kaunda's top advisers, said the President was pleased Mr Botha had been "so positive to our approach, for that augurs well for future negotiations on matters relating to a summit meeting"; but he added that the next move was up to Mr Botha.

Cardinal pleads for squatters

From Gerald Shaw, Cape Town, March 22

Dr Piet Koornhof, the South African Minister of Cooperation and Development, has been asked to help 54 black squatters who are on hunger strike in St George's Cathedral here against laws that led to the Sharpville shooting, the twenty-second anniversary of which fell yesterday.

The squatters, many of them women with their children, are seeking permission to be Western Cape, which is contary to the influx control regulations and pass laws.

Squatters from the Transkei homeland may be deported there, while others face fines or imprisonment.

Many of the protesters come to the Cape to be with their husbands, who are contract workers in Cape Town and who are not allowed to bring their families with them. The women say they see their husbands only one or two weeks a year.

There is no work in Transkei, they say, and their husbands have no choice but to become contract workers

Among those in the cathedral is Mr James Ndela, aged 40, a father of five who has lived in Cape Town since 1965 and has been sent back twice. He returns "because we are starving. There is no work and no money in Ciskei". Another protester, Mrs Nowayiles Hoza, aged 32, has five children and came to Cape Town in 1969. Her husband has worked there on contract since 1964. Before she joined him she saw him one week in a year, she said."

Mrs Helen Suzman, a prominent opposition MP, has appealed to the authorities to grant a moratorium which would leglize the position of the squatters and free them of their fear of arrest of deportation.

Churchmen led by Cardinal Owen McCann, the Archbishop of Cape Town, have been Dr Loornhof and appealed to him to assist the squatters. The minister has insisted that they should first leave the cathedral and abandon their fast. Attempts to mediate are continuing.

The squatters have agreed on medical advice to take fruit juices and vitamins. Two women have been treated in hospital for high blood pressure and a pregnant woman has lost her baby.

The squatters have been housed: last week a white man spread a foul-smelling liquid in the cathedral. The Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Edward King, has locked the cathedral at times as a precaution.

Sandinista regime runs into fusillade

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

JASPER CONRAN

Jasper Conran introduced an *important new skirt shape* which whirled to the knee in dark navy flannel or swung to the calf in pale grey wool. It was a six-gored skirt, flat at the hips but full at the hem, and was one of several flattering styles including *craftily cut culottes falling to* mid calf from tiny unpressed pleats.

Jasper Conran's jackets too showed a new direction, especially a skinny double-breasted jacket like a steward's uniform, but cut in chic *wool crepe and worn with the* flirty skirt. The three-quarter length coat — stunning in fluffy rasberry pink mohair — gave an interesting new proportion with the calf-length skirts.

Colours were sober or *sunny at this first* show of the London Fashion Week. Black, grey and navy were spiced with burnt orange, pink and red. Chunky knits in feminine shapes came in the strong colours, which looked particularly well with *grey flannel*.

Jasper Conran's cutting is his strength as a designer and he has the courage to leave well alone. I liked some of his simplest shapes, like wool pants cut wide and straight with flattering triple *darts caressing the waist.*

Right: Navy flannel three-quarter elongated blazer over mid-calf grey-flannel skirt



JENNY KU
Left: Steel-grey and black brocade peplum jacket with grey mohair culottes set on a black suede waistband

London by day

British fashion designers have moved out of the dark and into the daylight. For the first time for ten years, clothes for everyday are eclipsing evening outfits in the new collections. The emergence from obscurity has a metaphorical parallel in the renewed interest from overseas buyers, who will find the stylish cashmere-and-tweeds fashion houses such as Jaeger, Aquascutum and Burberry represented for the first time at Olympia.

London designers are speaking with a surprisingly unified voice about hemlines which are generally mid-calf. Although there are mini skirts for the junior market, every single high-fashion designer has chosen the long skirt. Even Jean Muir (showing this morning) whose hemlines have traditionally fallen on the knees, tells me she prefers a longer skirt.

A short spencer jacket, worn with the long, soft skirt makes a strong suit shape for next autumn. Caroline Charles (showing tomorrow) has a particularly pretty group of these suits in richly coloured tweeds, the skirts falling gently from unpressed pleats. The same line is found for both day (in tweeds or wool) or evening (in velvets, damasks and brocades) at the London Designer Collections at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Another suit line is also emerging: the three-quarter length jacket over the long skirt, giving a slimmer silhouette, which Janice Wainwright (showing today) tells me she especially likes. ("I went to the Haworth parsonage at Christmas and there is that Brontë feeling in my collection," she told me.) Nearly half the Wainwright collection is now of daytime clothes and includes mohair coats ("my answer to fur").

The richness of colour and texture at the London Designer Collections has a baronial splendour. Like Scarlett O'Hara cutting down the curtains to make a new frock, our creative spirits seem to have taken their inspiration from the tapestry and brocade of *Brideshead's* grand furnishings. But the clothes themselves are far removed from the bouffant ball gowns of last year. Roland Klein (showing this morning) describes his elegant damask and velvet-trimmed outfits as "restaurant clothes". The bolero—which is really the spencer jacket with its sleeves removed—is an important shape for him. It appears in several collections, including Belville Sassoon's, whose furry trimming and luscious fabrics should give a Russian feel to their famous royal client next winter.

All the London colours spill out from a casket of jewels. Steel grey, pale platinum, old gold and jet make the settings; garnet red, sapphire blue and jade green supply the stones. Hand-knits—an established British export success— come in the same rich tapestry of colours, especially Patricia Roberts' silk fairisles. Maxfield Parrish cuts seductive suede separates in the jewel colours and even dyes the natural sheepskin ink blue or garnet red.



SHERIDAN BARNETT

Sheridan Barnett has rediscovered the day dress, that one-time fashion classic that disappeared under a tide of separates. It is really a big, collarless fly-fronted shirt, sashed at the hip with an important belt, but the familiar line looks quite different made up in heavy hopsack wool or striped Irish tweeds.

Because our fashion eye is attuned to separates, I found the simple straight dresses less naked when worn with a three-quarter length reefer jacket or with a splendid *ultra-long crested blazer* — a good new proportion with a mid-calf hemline.

Sheridan Barnett showed two skirt lengths: very long and to the knee, sometimes bringing out exactly the same dress with a nine inch *difference* in hemline. The collection, shown on Sunday night at the London College of Music, was played out entirely in neutral colours. I rather admire a designer who makes such an uncompromising statement. It gave a prim *Bronte feel to* the day-time clothes and worked well at night with ribbed black cardigans over short straight skirts and big loose dresses in oyster-coloured taffeta.

Left: Steel-grey wool three-quarter reefer jacket jacket over long pale-grey flannel culottes

LUMIERE
Right: Grey basket-weave tweed spencer jacket with grey wool *mid-calf skirt*

ROLAND KLEIN
Below: Pearl-grey damask leaf-printed skirt with velvet border and basque. Worn with velvet bolero and silk cowl-neck blouse

BELVILLE SASSOON
Ballet Russe furry-trimmed short tweed jacket with paisley-printed mid-calf wool skirt

Drawings by Shari Peacock



Stars of the night

Zandra Rhodes greeted the arrival of Mrs Gandhi in London with an explosion of Indian-inspired designs.

Pure-white coats lapped *the body like a circular sari*, unfolding to show Zandra's latest knits and the ritual bare flesh above the skirt. Short, pleated lame skirts were worn over Indian leggings which appeared under even the most formal cocktail *dresses.*

Although the models danced out to the mournful lilt of Indian music and under an overpowering spray of incense, the most-directional dresses were in plain black *jersey, cut skinnily to the* body, flaring to a short skirt from a deeply dropped waist-line.

Simple shapes like doe-skin suede tunic dresses with Bombay pink or gilded decoration looked effective with *the cobalt blue and pink* make-up that extended even to the model's fingernails.

I especially liked Zandra's familiar printed chiffon used in an Indian shape — a column of yellow sliced up the side and decorated with teardrop sequins. A *pale* puffball evening dress (much slimmer in the skirt this season) looked sensational with a sash in brilliant Madras-checked taffeta.

☐ Bruce Oldfield designs on the curve. Every single line of *his sumptuous even*ing collection is rounded, from the rouleau edging to quilted velvet jackets to the deep curving cummerbunds lapped like rose petals at the front.

Oldfield has the sexiest way of cutting a strapless bodice, so that it seems to swell with the curves of the body. His choice of fabrics is also sensuous — shimmering satin in cardinal red or senate purple; snow-white paillettes gleam on the bodice of wide, lame culottes.

The contrast of fabrics between bodice and skirt gave a stage costume effect but worked well when the texture of shirred chiffon or *brocade* were set against plain satin or velvet.

The open hand and the clenched fist that will greet the Pope on his visit in May

Caught in the grip of Rome fever

by Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England knows the symptoms of "Rome fever", a condition which from time to time carries off a promising young man to another world, there possibly to seek conditional reordination to the priesthood if he is single, life as a schoolmaster or bus driver, perhaps, if he is married. It is a condition sometimes compared to falling in love, and is viewed with a certain condescension both by those who have never caught it and those who have got over it.

It consists of an absorbing interest in things Roman Catholic, and its usual result is conversion to Roman Catholicism. But, in this age of ecumenism, Rome fever has begun to present itself in a new form. There is a substantial section of the clergy of the Church of England — some would put it as high as 10 per cent — who have at some time in the past decided that the complete Christian life demands communion with Rome but who have stayed put in their native church to urge the whole body Romewards. Indeed, some say they were told to stay in the bosom of Anglicanism, when they sought counsel from a senior Roman Catholic or Anglican divine, to do precisely that.

It is in such churches on a Sunday, parish churches of the Church "by law established" that one can hear in the course of High Mass (celebrated by the Roman rite) prayers for the welfare of "our Holy Father Pope John Paul II". If one listens long enough, one can hear this same expression spoken openly from the floor of the General Synod of the Church of England.

For a larger body of Anglicans, perhaps somewhere between 20 and 40 per cent, Pope John Paul II is already "our Pope", and for a larger body still there is the devout hope that he will be that one day, if the day is not quite yet.

Pope John Paul's visit to England, and particularly his attendance at Canterbury Cathedral, is for such Anglicans, those who use the name "Catholic" of themselves, intensely exciting. Their guest at Canterbury is, in their eyes, far more than just the leader of another great church. His person and his presence symbolize that word "Catholic."

"I feel it will be the end of a long exile, a homecoming, for me", one Anglican priest remarked recently. He admitted that he would have become a Roman Catholic long ago if he was not convinced that the leaders of his own church shared his commitment to church unity, and he is one of many who have said they would still do so if some decisive act, the ordination of women, say, put off the realization of that goal for one more generation.

The remainder of the Church of England is, one would judge, more or less aware of this strong current towards Rome, and rather nervous that Rome fever, a chronic irritant to Evangelicals, might develop into its more acute form, "Pope fever", as a result of that visit.

There are still parts of the Church of England where the expression "Christian" means Anglicans and Nonconformists, and Roman Catholicism is another form of religion altogether. Does not the Roman Church believe in salvation by good works, in worshipping the Virgin Mary, instead of Christ, in insisting that only a priest can mediate between man and God, that the Pope is an alternative rival power to the British state?

These are the tenacious suppositions of English Protestant folklore, extraordinarily widespread in the population and repeated over and over again in letters to the press. The answer to the question is that Roman Catholicism nowhere teaches any of these things.

In the extreme form of this attitude the Pope is Anti-Christ, the demonic personality of the Book of Revelation. There are even Anglicans, though probably very few, who would not sit down to dinner with a Roman Catholic priest. In such circles the Pope's coming visit is a matter of utter dismay.

In other words, the alternative face of Anglicanism to "Rome fever" is "Rome fear", an equally intense absorption. And between the two poles are the many men and women of the middle ground, and some would confess to a slight touch of fear and fever simultaneously.

This is beginning to make the Church of England an extremely difficult body to lead, and explains why every bishop who has visited in public on the subject has tried to balance his words of warm welcome with an inevitable statement of something really rather obvious — that he does not agree with the Roman Catholic Church about everything.

To be "His Lordship Facing Both Ways" is the only possible option, if the show is to go on. But there is not a bishop in the realm whose comments on the papal visit have conveyed even a hint of the bitter sixteenth-century invective of the 39 Articles of Religion.

It is said that as many as 30 Anglican bishops were planning to attend the Pope's Whitsun mass at Coventry airport, until someone at the top stepped in to suggest the gesture was becoming a little excessive. And this is a high, sung, papal, Roman mass, that which is called "a blasphemous fable" in those same 39 Articles.

The Pope's visit, in fact, is not to the Church of England at all except for the Saturday morning excursion to Canterbury, and neither is it a visit to the British people at large. It originates in the remarkable national congress of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales which took place in Liverpool in 1980, and which marked the transformation of English Roman Catholicism from being one of the most conservative branches of that church in all of Europe to being one of the most avant-garde.

Although the Pope is sternly conservative on all issues of sex and married life, topics on which he and the Liverpool congress were miles apart, much of what it had to say about human rights and social justice would have appealed to his crusading humanitarian spirit.

The congress was the triumph of the progressives, to the distress of conservative Roman Catholics who are now planning to petition the Pope with a denunciation of Liverpool and the entire Roman hierarchy for allowing it.

The Pope was afterwards presented with the documentary fruits of the Liverpool congress by Cardinal Hume and Archbishop Derek Worlock, and asked, some time vaguely in the future, to visit Britain to see for himself. He needed less persuading than they apparently bargained for, and will land at Gatwick airport on May 28, no doubt with a brief case full of speeches.

It will be a complicated encounter, quite unpredictable in its consequences on public opinion. Constitutionally, the Pope's presence in Britain will make no difference to anything, in spite of Mr Enoch Powell's stern warning last year that placing one papal foot on English soil was enough to dethrone the Queen in that instant.

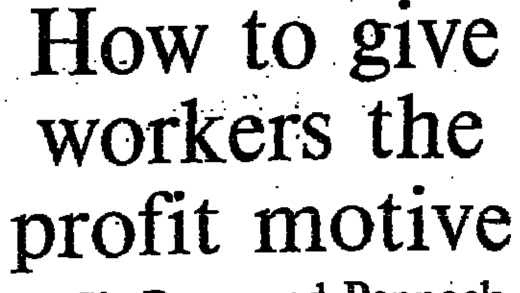
It is more than likely that several millions will turn out to see him, and that television, radio, and newspaper coverage will reach levels of saturation equivalent to England winning the World Cup six days running.

Resentment also there is bound to be, and it is here that the unpredictable of all unpredictables is the Pope's own conduct of his visit. He is, as Cardinal Hume said not long ago, very much his own man. He is a master of the theatre of mass public spectacle, a genius at the improvised telling gesture, a law unto himself. He may be the guest of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, but he is also in command of it, and therefore in command of his own visit.

He has the extraordinary gift of moving people, getting under the skin, triggering emotions in those who thought themselves well armed against whatever foreign magic they feared he might possess. It is the gift of being able to communicate himself, by passion, vulnerability, warmth, humility and conviction, qualities not seen in a world figure since Mahatma Gandhi.

So if one had to predict, at this stage, the nature of this phenomenon which will be visited upon the British public 10 weeks from now, its name would be Rome fever, Pope fever, writ large. Perhaps fortunately for everyone, the Roman Catholic Church included, in 11 weeks from now it will be over, and the fever will begin to cool.

Ingram Pinn



How to give workers the profit motive

by Sir Raymond Pennock

The signs of economic recovery begin to take shape but there is still a question about British business which will be on everyone's lips. Politicians will ask it because the answer could decide the next election, management will ask it because it could influence whether they stay in business, and trade unionists will ask it because the answer could settle who is going to run the unions in the next decade.

Will our 1981 increase in the ability to compete against exporters and importers through improved output per man and moderate wage settlements, be maintained and progress still further? Or will we, in time of up-turn, resume the muscular rituals which have directly led us in a world recession to have six Britons unemployed for every four in France and Germany.

Any discussion of this crucial question is usually dominated by what is happening today, next week or next month. But although this gives urgency to the question, it does not get to the heart of the matter and the heart of the matter is that in many parts of British industry, industrial relations are still nothing like good enough. Whatever the reductions in strike-free days may show, in far too many companies relationships between managers and managed are still based on suspicion and misunderstanding which is in turn based on lack of knowledge of the economic facts which surround their mutual interests.

There is misunderstanding about where the money to run the business comes from and how profits, when they are made, are distributed; often there is woeful ignorance about the performance of the company. There is too little involvement of employees in regular discussion of business performance and the decisions which affect it, and finally there are too few examples of partnership through employee shareholding in one form or another.

As recently as October 1981 Opinion Research and Communication produced a business attitude guide which covered an area of activity vital to economic understanding, namely profits. In reply to the question "Who benefits most from profits?", 51 per cent of employees, 66 per cent of Labour MPs, 58 per cent of trade union leaders thought the "shareholders", and the percentage in those categories who thought the "employees" was 8 per cent 11 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

In other words, not many more than one in 10 of employees think they have a vital stake in whether the company is doing well or not. It is worth remembering that these views were expressed when employees were deeply worried about recession, closures, and job security. In the same survey 33 per cent of employees had received no information about the performance of their company and a further 11 per cent, whether told or not, confessed that they did not know.

In the light of these views who in fact does benefit from current company profits, which in manufacturing industry generally are running at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent? A recent CBI examination of British industry revealed that on average only 14 pence of every pound of profit was paid out in dividends to shareholders; on average 40 pence in the pound, was ploughed back into the company for investment to preserve or create new jobs for employees; the rest was paid in taxes and bank interest. In my own company, which is not typical, we pay out in wages and salaries fifteen times what we pay in dividends, and in Britain over the last decade, wages and salaries have risen by over 300 per cent, prices by over 260 per cent and dividends to shareholders by not more than 100 per cent.

But the failure of the shop floor to be even aware of these misconceptions lies not on their doorstep; it rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of British management.

A second survey was published by the CBI in November 1981, on the part played by management in informing and involving employees in the businesses where they were employed. As the 400 companies employing three million employees who contributed to the survey, were volunteers, it might be argued that they were more progressive than the average.

The conclusion from this survey was that the degree of involvement of employees was better than when we last looked at it three years ago but it was still nothing like good enough. Nine out of ten managers asserted that more involvement had improved delivery times, reduced energy usage and brought a readier acceptance of new technology. But the number of those who practised involvement through works councils or briefing groups, special employee reports on company results, or company *newspapers*, was only about six out of ten; only one in four had annual profit sharing schemes, and only one in two trained their supervisors and managers in this area.

I believe the time has come for British management, and particularly top management, to recognise that the understanding of economic reality, where the money comes from and goes to, and then the involvement of employees in contributing to decisions *affecting business performance* is an area in which much more time and effort must be spent. This priority rests on a philosophical conviction that in Britain, which is one of the most advanced political democracies in the world, with a passion for individual liberty, you cannot expect people to behave differently within the factory fence, the office and laboratory.

Profit sharing is not so much an incentive for better performance as a method of creating employees' belief and confidence in their company. I recall with relish the driver's first question when meeting me at Darlington or Runcorn station on an ICI works visit: "Why are the shares up (down) three and a half pence this morning?; or the AEU convenor who always opened up his division council contribution with: "Speaking, Mr Chairman, not as a union official or as a shop steward, but as a shareholder of this company . . . ."

They both really felt that they belonged to the company and the company in part belonged to them. All this requires hard work, and nothing is more galling than to be told: "You are fortunate to work in ICI or BICC because there you enjoy good industrial relations." We don't enjoy good industrial relations; we have to work hard at them not just at the time of disagreement or wage settlements but day in and day out, week after week, month after month and year after year

The author is President of the Confederation of British Industry and chairman of BICC Limited.

Now the real West Bank struggle begins

El-Bireh

A new element of unreality has been added to the still-deadlocked negotiations over Palestinian autonomy. The latest security crisis in the 2,200 square miles of the occupied West Bank is the most intense and politically significant since the territory's conquest in 1967.

The widespread use by Israeli troops of live ammunition to disperse crowds, the imposition of military curfews on more than 50,000 people in a single day and the erecting by Palestinians of burning barricades from Nablus, in the north to Hebron in the south have further stretched the credibility of the next stage of the Camp David peace process.

Among even more moderate members of the 700,000-strong Arab population, the events of the last few days have increased suspicion and hostility towards the Israeli Government, which is now seen as determined to press ahead with its long-term aim of annexing the whole area.

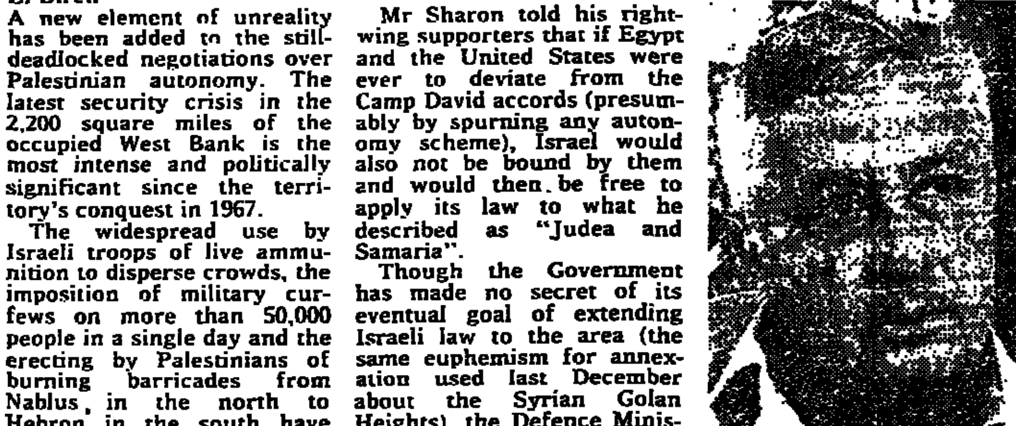
This fear was reinforced by a tough speech made to Herut Party activists on Sunday night by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, one of the most determined "maximalists" inside the present coalition. He is also the chief architect of the new West Bank policy symbolized by the setting-up of a military-dominated "civilian administration".

Mr Sharon told his right-wing supporters that if Egypt and the United States were ever to deviate from the Camp David accords (presumably by spurning any autonomy scheme), Israel would also not be bound by them and would then be free to apply its law to what he described as "Judea and Samaria".

Though the Government has made no secret of its eventual goal of extending Israeli law to the area (the same euphemism for annexation used last December about the Syrian Golan Heights), the Defence Minister's speech spelt out a worry which has been nagging senior Egyptian officials for many months.

It is not surprising in such circumstances that the focal point of the wave of Palestinian unrest should be the shabby town hall of El-Bireh, now stranded in the middle of a curfew area. There Lieutenant Colonel Bar-Kochba will have the task of trying to perform the humdrum daily administrative tasks of the dismissed Palestinian mayor with a reluctant staff — who yesterday were brought by police wagon but refused to work.

Until the curfew was enforced, the building had been the venue for repeated demonstrations by crowds of middle-aged Arab women, screaming a mixture of anti-



Ariel Sharon: a warning to Egypt and America

Israeli abuse and pro-PLO slogans. It gained further symbolic importance when Israeli troops shot and killed a 17-year-old demonstrator. The soldiers have already been cleared.

By removing the mayor, Mr Ibrahim Tawil, and his eight council members, the Israelis are throwing down the gauntlet to the majority of elected West Bank leaders, who since the last poll in 1976 have become more vocal in their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. All have already ruled out cooperation with the civilian administration, the same attitude that led to Mr Tawil's hasty removal from office.

Although the ensuing street protests were expected, observers were surprised by the extent and ferocity of the reaction by West Bankers. As in Northern Ireland, the harshness of some security measures helped to whip up emotion, but there was also a strong sense in the main towns and refugee camps that something beyond the routine protests of the past was called for.

The crisis was further inflamed by rousing speeches of encouragement from both Beirut and Amman, and Israeli experts moved quickly to jam broadcasts from the PLO's Voice of Palestine radio station. Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, reacted by publicizing a controversial message praising the Israeli troops on the ground for what he chose to describe as their "restraint".

Playing an important role in the wings were the rural Palestinians, members of the five West Bank village leagues which Israel has been assiduously cultivating since the Government returned to power last year.

The Israeli-backed leagues, recently promised another £6m from the exchequer for their development projects, appear to provide the last chance for the Israelis to find any body of Arab opinion willing to cooperate with their autonomy scheme. Without the benefit of elections, an accurate assessment of numerical support for the leagues quickly degenerates into a propaganda exercise rather than exact science. But experienced Western diplomats based in east Jerusalem dismiss the numbers as insignificant.

Despite Israel's encouragements, the leagues have so far produced only one credible leader, Mr Mustapha Dudeen, a former Jordanian cabinet minister who is nearly 70 and not in good health. He has acquired the disconcerting habit of referring to the Jewish Prime Minister as "His Excellency", but has not yet expressed any public willingness to take a working role in the autonomy plan.

The next few weeks approaching the scheduled hand-over of the Sinai are expected to see further Israeli action to undermine the influence of the remaining pro-PLO mayors, about 20 in all. Already Israeli ministers have been rewarded by the appearance of a deep split among the West Bank leaders about tactics following the dismissal of Mr Tawil.

While Mr Elias Freij of Bethlehem, the most traditionally conservative of the mayors, has condemned any mass resignation as "playing Israel's game", Mr Karim Khalef, the maimed mayor of Ramallah (and a close friend of Mr Tawil), has drawn up his resignation but not yet activated it.

One of the most disturbing elements in the new crisis has been the open involvement of armed settlers from the community of 24,000 Jews who now live permanently in the West Bank. What started as a rumour seen only by a handful of journalists suddenly emerged as fact when Israel television showed film of settlers in El-Bireh firing rifles alongside uniformed soldiers.

It was announced afterwards that the police had arrested a 37-year-old resident of the nearby Jewish settlement of Shiloh in connexion with the death last week of Mohammed Suhwain, an Arab teenager, murdered when he was shot through the forehead by a 9mm bullet close to the settlement. The settler, who cannot yet be named, is due to appear in court today.

Though the level of violence may soon subside again, the potential for conflict has been increased to a pitch which seems to have rendered the prospect of further serious bloodshed on both sides depressingly inevitable.

Christopher Walker

Why it's open forum on Palumbo's piazza

The governing council of the Royal Institute of British Architects will tomorrow debate Peter Palumbo's plans to erect a Mies van der Rohe building in the heart of the City. Owen Luder, the Riba president, says it is the first time in living memory that an individual scheme has been discussed in this way.

Palumbo, head of a family development group, is what the architectural profession calls a "Miesling". He is the owner of Mies's Farnsworth House in the United States, and has patiently nurtured, for the past quarter century, his scheme to build a 290 ft tower block designed by Mies, who died in 1969, next to the Mansion House. He has spent much of the time collecting titles to the site, and revealed his final plans only last month.

The scheme has already aroused fierce controversy, pitting both conservationists and post-modernists against the modernist friends of the Bauhaus movement. The Mies men have his famous motto "less is more" to which the post-modernists retort "less is a bore". Marcus Binney, chairman of the Save Britain's Heritage Group, complains that the design will be 30 years old before it is built, which comes quaintly from one devoted to salvaging designs which are centuries older still.

From the man in the street's point of view, the most important *argument may be as to how* windy Palumbo's open piazza at the foot of the tower would prove. Some others, like that by St Paul's and another beneath the Commercial Union building, are scarcely habitable when gusts are about.

Bad lines

The Belgian Government is enlisting schoolchildren to fight telephone box vandalism. A scheme unveiled this week invites children to "adopt a kiosk" and so to make sure that it operates properly. Young foster-parents of unvandalized telephones will receive a reward at the end of the year.

The day the scheme was announced, dozens of telephones in central Brussels were smashed by steelworkers demonstrating against Government austerity measures.

Rhyming slangers

An opportunity occurs tomorrow for MPs to introduce a little poetry into their lives with what the Poetry Society says will be the first public poetry reading in the Palace of Westminister for more than five years.

Sponsored by Norman Buchan, the Scottish ballad-loving member for West Renfrew, *Poets at Westminster* features Gavin Ewart, C. H. Sisson and John Wain reading their own work. The presentation in room 15 of the House of Commons is supported by the society and Eddie Linden, the editor of *Aquarius* magazine.

THE TIMES DIARY

The Adam Smith Institute has just invented a detector for political rising damp. The institute has analysed 40 parliamentary divisions over the past two sessions, and calculated for each MP an ASI rating. Low scores show a voting record for centralized care and provision (winners Terence Davis and Willie Hamilton); high indicate a voting record in favour of individual freedom of choice (champions Michael Brown and Michael Brotherton).

Of the 12 SDP founder-members, 10 score between 35 and 45 "showing consistent ideology". Of the next nine to join only two fall in the same range — betraying ulterior motives, it is hinted.

Those to watch could be the Tory wets, a low-scoring group of Conservatives who overlap with Labour areas of the index. Peter Bottomley, with 40, scores lower than two Tribune group members and 26 Labour and SDP members. Other low-scoring Tories include Norman Miscampbell, Nicholas Scott, Sir William van Straubenzee, Kenneth Baker, Robert Hicks, Hugh Dykes and Douglas Hurd.

Anatoly again

Soviet political leaders have a reputation for longevity, and it applies to their diplomats as well.

This week Anatoly Dobrynin is celebrating his 20th anniversary as the Kremlin's man in Washington. He went to the US at the height of the Cuban missile crisis and now finds himself in the midst of a similar confrontation, with the Soviet Union hinting that it may again consider deploying missiles in Cuba if the US goes ahead with its plans to install medium-range missiles in Europe.

Dobrynin had seen five administrations come and go while he has held court at the Soviet Embassy just up the road from the White House. During that time he twice defeated Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, during two marathon chess games, won a couple of cases of wine off Dr Henry Kissinger, and ate hot dogs with President Ford.

Going loco

On Thursday George Adler, vice-president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, will unveil a plaque on the Dun Cow Hotel at Dunchurch, near Rugby, to commemorate an orgiastic dinner held there in 1837. The sixteenth-century coaching inn, in whose snug Guy Fawkes is supposed to have hatched the gunpowder plot, was also the venue at which George and Robert Stephenson, the founders of British Railways, celebrated the completion of the Kilsby Tunnel on the London to Birmingham railway.

The company took their places at 5.30 pm, there was "fixed determination in the faces of all the party to be completely happy", the applause for toasts to the railway pioneers was deafening and many present, including the Stephensons, were moved to tears. The drinking lasted all night — "some few choice spirits" the contemporary report says, "heard the clock strike eight".

The Stephensons were the first presidents of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which still hold seminars at the Dun Cow. *The unveiling takes place during* one of these, and though Adler will commence the ceremony at 5.30 it is not to be supposed that many modern engineers will carouse through the night.

Wet sayings

Lionel Smith, an agricultural meteorologist, has been maintaining his interest in the subject during his retirement, monitoring the truth or otherwise of weather lore. Alas, much of it turns out to be plain nonsense.

Our forefathers, says Smith, really had only two ideas about the weather: one, that it would go on much as before; the other that it was bound to change. So there are two sets of sayings, one predicting continuation of weather from a chosen date, such as St Swithin's Day, and the other based on a principle of compensation, such as "Christmas white, Easter green."

Smith quotes the saying "as May so the following September", and the weird notion that the 12 days of Christmas each predict a month of the coming year as examples of folk silliness about the weather. Better able to bear examination is: "If Candlemas (February 2) bring cloud and rain, winter has gone and won't come again." That has proved true for southern Britain this year and works, according to Smith, seven times out of 10.

Court scenes

Two of those involved in the Bar Theatrical Society's forthcoming production of *Measure for Measure* are former professional actors. Frank Abbott, a West Country barrister playing Pompey, a bawd, was previously straight man to Roy Hudd and Mike Yarwood; David Webster, QC, the play's producer, was Jamie McPherson, a police cadet in *Dixon of Dock Green*.

There is, I am bound to say, a Church of Scotland riposte to the Women's Institute grace employed by the Bishop of Truro which I quoted last week. The Scottish version runs: "O Lord, grant that we may not be like conflakes - lightweight, brittle and cold, but like porridge - warm, comforting and full of natural goodness."

Sanguine advice

PHS is grateful to a reader, Anthony Perry of London W11, for a rather bloody tip. He suggests that blood donors cross the Channel before parting with their vital substance. In England the reward is an institutional cup of tea and a biscuit. In France a small buffet is laid out — restoring red wine and a selection of sausages and cheeses. Of course, if you prefer cash, you have to give blood in America.

Women first

The Supreme Court of Canada, which in 1928 ruled that women could not be appointed to the Senate because they were *not* "persons" under the law, has appointed its first woman member.

Bertha Wilson was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, emigrated to Canada 34 years ago and has been an Ontario Court of Appeal Justice since 1975. Her appointment marks a victory for women's groups, who just beat that other minority group, the Francophones, who wanted a bilingual justice appointed.

Clocking on

Christopher Daniels is spending the vernal equinox clambering about the tower of St Margaret's, Westminster — the MPs church — fine tuning the sundials which are to be mounted over its redundant and almost indecipherable clockfaces. I would say St Margaret's was in the shadow of Big Ben and Westminster Abbey if that did not unfairly suggest that Daniels is wasting his time.

As it is, the proximity of Big Ben suggested to an anonymous benefactor that there was no point in repairing the church's eighteenth century clock, which has not worked for the last half century. The new sundials he is giving instead will be illuminated with a religious text, and should considerably brighten the appearance of the tower.

The dials, Daniels will ensure, will be completely accurate to anyone who can read them.

PHS

THE TIMES

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THE AGE OF THE CABLE

After a period of nervous doubts and hesitation within Whitehall and the broadcasting authorities, Britain *seems* finally prepared to embrace the new era of cable television. It is, as the reaction to yesterday's publication of the report by the Cabinet Office's information technology advisory panel has clearly shown, no longer a question of whether but when and how. Within four or five years most people in Britain could be wired up to local cable systems capable of transmitting 30 channels or more of entertainment and information. The impact on the range of programmes available to the viewer is strong enough. But even greater may be the impact of a system capable of providing the consumer with instantaneous two-way communication with his bank, his shopping centre, or his library. The age of the wired society is arriving. The money is there. The consumer need and the technology are there. No one should underestimate the importance of the fact that even the Home Office and the BBC, those doubters in the past, have now swung round to the view that it will all happen more widely and more speedily than they had initially been prepared for.

The crucial question now is how, if at all, the development should be regulated. The Department of Industry is obviously keen to get on with as *little let or hindrance* as possible, largely for the reasons stated in the report — that the British electronics as well as programming industry could suffer if the country falls behind the rest of the world in the introduction of cable systems. The Home Office, used to a traditional control through licensing of television, is more anxious to keep some regulatory authority. The BBC is worried about its loss of market position — the ability to *broadcast* the big film and the big sporting event as it puts it — just as the independent television contractors remain worried about their part in the future.

These are not merely arguments of vested interest, although it would be hard to deny that this has played the major part in the internal Whitehall debate so far. For a generation and more Britain has run on a system of highly regulated television, based on a limited number of channels. It balances the rewards of a near monopoly franchise against the requirement to observe certain principles and standards in the programmes transmitted.

The importance of cable systems is that it removes the restraints imposed by scarcity of channels. Programming is no longer confined by channels or the need to go through national network companies. As long as advertisers will buy space and consumers pay rentals, anything from a dozen to a hundred programmes could thrive. Television begins to resemble newspapers and magazines, which are born, live and die without licence and by courtesy of their readers. The analogy however is not exact. Television is altogether more intrusive in the home, capable of affecting children in ways that may be harmful.

It would be possible to allow development to take place without any further legislation or consumer protection, simply a reliance on existing consumer regulation and self-policing. Yet the Government, whether it likes it or not, must decide who is to own and operate the cables — is it to be done by British Telecom or by any consortia of local interests licensed by the local authority? And it must decide who is to control the leasing of the lines — the local authority again, a new central authority, the Home Office or even a pan-European authority?

The one clear preference the government should show in approaching these decisions over the coming year *should be for the maximum of* freedom and the minimum of regulation. Given the need to get the development under way and given the nature of the changes that it will bring, there is no reason for giving British Telecom or any rival system of national communications a monopoly of laying the line. Local consortia can do this, *under some* control of technical standards. Nor is there any reason to believe that strict control of programme contact is necessary when the viewer will have such a multitude of choices before him. Still less would it be acceptable, or workable, for local authorities to act the censor.

It is enough to keep the licensing of operators, and the threat of withdrawing a licence should they blatantly upset general standards. Just as it would be idle to treat the new world of broadcasting as merely an extension of the old, so it would be naive to think that programmers or manufacturers are yet ready *to cope* with a *sudden* explosion of cable systems throughout the country. As with local radio it should be phased and it should — during the initial phases at least — be responsible to a central regulatory authority with the power to dispose and expose. After that, licensing could be used only as the final sanction to general rules of decency and honesty.

SETBACK FOR HERR SCHMIDT

If there is such a thing as a natural cycle of political change, West Germany's is now out of phase with the electoral cycle. Herr Schmidt's ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats shows many signs of coming to the natural end of a long and very fruitful period of office. Yet the next election is not due until 1984, so the coalition is faced with the dispiriting prospect of regular setbacks in *Landtag* and local elections as the voters register their unrest through the only ballot boxes available to them.

Last Sunday's election in Lower Saxony was the first big test since the federal election of 1980. It boosted the Christian Democrats from 48.7 per cent to a narrow absolute majority of 50.7 per cent. More significantly it brought the Free Democrats back into the *Landtag* with 5.9 per cent (in 1978 they failed to surmount the five per cent hurdle and therefore got no seats at all). It also brought in the dissident "Greens" for the first time with 6.5 per cent.

Local factors cannot be entirely discounted. Herr Ernst Albrecht, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, is a strong and popular figure, though somewhat authoritarian. He is known as the "*Führer*" behind his back, but firm government is what the voters seem to want in difficult times. He ran a very personalized campaign and managed to ward off attempts by the Social Democrats to hold him responsible for the 10.5 per cent *unemployment* in Lower Saxony, compared with a national average of 8.1 per cent. According to the polls a fifth of Social Democrats in Lower Saxony regarded him as the better candidate.

Given all the advantages that he could set against the impression of decay in Bonn he ought really to have done better. The fact that he did not shows that the Christian Democrats still cannot reap full advantage from the waning popularity of Herr Schmidt. This is partly because they do not have a convincing national candidate. In the last federal election they made the disastrous mistake of running the divisive Herr Strauss. Now they are relying on their chairman, Dr. Kohl, who is gaining ground but not fast enough. They are still looking at alternatives, among them Herr Albrecht, but they will not make a decision until next year.

Meanwhile, the voters drift around in search of relief from the sense of lost confidence and lost direction which now afflicts the country: The Free Democrats reap some of the benefit but more and more young voters move to the Greens. This loss of the young weakens the Social Democrats as much as the challenge of the Christian Democrats, and it worries the *Christian* Democrats too, because they are not gathering in the defectors. They have a problem not only of leadership but of policies too. The young appear to be moving away from the central consensus which has held West German politics together for more than two decades since the Social Democrats *dropped* a lot of their Marxist baggage.

Setbacks in the *Landtag* elections cannot in themselves unseat Herr Schmidt, but they can make life more difficult for him. If the trend continues it could increase pressure on the Free Democrats to become less cooperative in the coalition, and *even possibly* to leave it, though that is unlikely at the moment. And if the Christian Democrats manage to capture Hesse in the autumn they will have a majority in the federal Bundesrat (upper house) with which they could block legislation. West German politics are therefore heading into a difficult phase. The era of confident economic growth is over but the consequences have not yet been digested.

THE AUTOCRAT OF ISLAMABAD

When General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq assumed control of Pakistan in July 1977 he announced that new elections would be held in October of that year and power returned to civilian hands. But the elections were called off two weeks before they were due, ostensibly because there were criminal charges against politicians which should be cleared up before the people were asked to make a political judgment. The deposed ruler, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had to be exposed as a criminal, discredited and eliminated from public life before the public could be safely entrusted with the choice of its new leaders.

Mr Bhutto was duly executed, after a judicial process with all the appearance of a political witch-hunt, in April 1979. Elections were again scheduled for November of that year, but again cancelled at the last minute when General Zia concluded that they would not yield "positive results". This time political parties were banned, their leaders arrested, and strict censorship imposed on the press. Since then, although the objective of restoring democracy has not been formally abandoned and parts of Bhutto's 1973 constitution remain in force, General Zia has given priority in his speeches to the "introduction of an Islamic system", and has from time to time wondered aloud whether such a system is compatible with "Western-type elections".

Pakistan is at present governed by the "Provisional Constitutional Order" of March 1981, a document which has few parallels anywhere in the frankness with which it institutionalizes the unfettered arbitrary power of a single man. It declares, for instance (Article 4):

(1) There shall be a Federal Council (Majlis-e-Shura) consisting of such persons as the President may, by Order, determine.

(2) The Federal Council (Majlis-e-Shura) shall perform such functions as may be specified in an Order made by the President.

The President, it should be recalled, has not submitted himself to even the form, let alone the substance, of popular ratification.

Yet, under the Constitutional Order, political activity can occur only with the President's permission, all court judgments invalidating his orders (*including* those which amend the constitution) are retroactively overruled, and the "Chief Martial Law Administrator" (alias General Zia) is empowered "for the purpose of removing any difficulties, or for bringing the provisions of this Order into effective operation", to "*make such provisions* as he may deem to be necessary or expedient", including the appointment and dismissal of Supreme Court judges.

So people in Pakistan have been so insolent as to suggest that it is time General Zia carried out his original programme and allowed a civilian government to be elected. But General Zia has an answer for them. "We have no intention of leaving power", he declared in Lahore on Sunday night, "until we complete our objectives. Until then I will neither leave the scene nor allow anybody else to rise".

In the same speech he said that "a dangerous atmosphere" had developed in the country. He might ask himself whether there is not a connection between that fact and his own attitude towards his fellow citizens. His friends in the West are bound to wonder whether continued autocracy is not a threat to, rather than a guarantee of, stability.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe's part in the Alliance

From Sir Clive Rose

Sir, Sir Bernard Burrows (March 19) is surely right in rejecting the idea that Western European *Union might serve as a* forum for coordinating European defence policy. It is highly unlikely that all the existing members would regard the protocols on force and armament levels which were a necessary *condition* of Germany's accession to Nato and which are an integral part of the revised Brussels Treaty as a suitable basis for inviting the six remaining European members of *Nato to join WEU*. Indeed, *even if* the latter wished to join, the amendments required would have the effect of reopening issues which are better left as they were resolved in 1954.

Nor, however, does the political cooperation machinery of the Ten seem an appropriate forum for strengthening the European contribution to Alliance defence. Security, in its broadest sense, is not the same as defence. Consultation about defence policy would require the participation of Defence Ministries, a radical innovation.

But what in practice would *they do? The collective defence* of eight out of the 10 is assured by their participation in Nato's integrated structure. For these eight, decisions about strategy and defence planning are, and must continue to be, made in the Alliance, with the Americans and their other allies. A parallel European forum for such consultations, with at least one member whose forces are not committed to Nato, would at best be ineffective, and at worst would exacerbate divisions in the Alliance at a time when all our efforts should be spent on maintaining cohesion.

You dismiss "Eurogroup" because it is too technical and, being within the Alliance framework, does not include France. In fact it is exactly what the European Defence Ministers choose to make it. It is the natural forum for discussions about the European contribution to the Alliance, which was one of its original purposes. If France could attend, even perhaps as an observer, this would be welcome. But, given France's absence from the military structure, it is difficult to regard as indispensable her presence at discussions about how to strengthen the structure.

But more could, and should, be done to promote equipment collaboration in the independent European Programme Group and the Nato Conference of National *Armaments Directors, in* both of which France participates. The labours of these bodies have borne remarkably little fruit over the years.

Where the Ten can, in my view, make an important contribution to strengthening the Alliance and Europe's contribution to it is over political consultation. This applies particularly but not exclusively to the handling of East-West relations. *A real* determination to achieve agreed positions in political cooperation, and willingness on the part of each member to stick to them as a basis for consultation in the *Alliance would not eliminate* transatlantic differences. But it would ensure that within the Alliance there was something which the United States could recognise as a "European view".

Yours faithfully,

CLIVE ROSE,
Chimney House,
Lavenham,
Suffolk.
March 19.

Made safe for England

From Major D. MacRae-Brown

Sir, You *kindly* published a letter of mine (July 19, 1980) expressing concern about Rupert Brooke's grave in Skyros. At that time lorries were passing within a foot of the tombstone conveying marble from a quarry at Tris Bouhis Bay.

I have now just heard from HM Consul General in Athens that through the active support of the Mayor of Skyros and the local representatives of the *War Graves* Commission the lorries have been diverted to a new road outside the peaceful olive grove where Brooke is buried. As the mayor predicted, the old bulldozed track has completely vanished under a carpet of wild spring flowers.

Judging by the interest shown by my last letter, I feel your readers might like to know that there will be a visit to the grave on April 23, the anniversary of Brooke's death.

Yours faithfully,

D. MACRAE-BROWN,
Friston House,
Friston,
Eastbourne,
East Sussex.
March 19.

Diagnostic ill

From Colonel R. L. Bell

Sir, *Aëdes aegypti* (photograph, March 6): 10/10 for photography but only 2/10 for entomology.

The photograph is of a male; males do not suck blood: females do not have bushy antennae, though they do suck blood; the male has a bushy antenna; it is *supposed to assist in courtship* and consequent propagation of yet more of the admittedly beautiful but blighted blighters.

Yours sincerely,

RORY BELL,
Commander Medical Services,
Headquarters North East District,
Imphal Barracks,
Fulford Road,
York.
March 8.

An 'honest broker' for seabed rights

From Professor D. R. Denman

Sir The letter in your columns of March 17 from Dr Buzan and his colleagues at Warwick University, lamenting the attitude of the US Government towards the present draft Law of the Sea Convention, and Mr Michael Ivens's strong support on March 19 of the American call for a review, have brought to public attention the gravity of the question of the future ownership and exploitation of the vast mineral riches on the sea floor of the deep oceans.

Public opinion in this country is most ill-informed of what is being debated by our Government and others at the third Law of the Sea Conference in New York at the present time. The convention and its proposals to set up an international seabed authority (ISA) on collectivist principles with autocratic powers is clearly not going to work. Nevertheless the convention itself is a most welcome idea and every endeavour should be made to establish it successfully in the interests of all nations, not least those of the developing world.

Dr Buzan and friends write as impractical visionaries and Michael Ivens as a level-headed empiricist, but between them nothing has been advanced by way of an *alternative policy*.

May I suggest that if we are to have an ISA it should act as an honest broker between the nations and not as an absolute proprietor.

Nations and mining companies, including the international enterprise, should be free to prospect anywhere and to explore and exploit what they find. To obtain an interest with recognised security of tenure, prospectors would be required to:

1. Register their claims to titles with the ISA.
2. Pay a levy through their respective national governments to the ISA.
3. Undertake to enter into negotiations through the agency of the ISA for joint venture with the enterprise or with a developing nation, but with no compulsory *obligation to transfer technology*, provide training and so on.

The enterprise would compete freely in the world markets in the interests of its members, which would be exclusively the developing and disadvantaged nations. It would have immediafte access to ISA funds and other sources but would not have exclusive rights to 50 per cent of the seabed area. It would be subject to all the *levies and charges common to* state enterprises and private competitors and would not have special exceptions and concessions.

The enterprise could be financed by the United Nations via the ISA in the form of (i) direct grants; (ii) levies raised from the profits of deep-sea mining; (iii) unsubsidised loans provided by an international seabed development bank; (iv) its own earnings.

If the general policy of administration was free of objectionable obligations and was directed to help those nations which need aid to operate and compete in free world markets and if the constitution of the council explicitly included North America and Australasia there would be no grounds for the potentially highly committed nations like the USA to ask for powers of veto.

Yours sincerely,

D. R. DENMAN
Pembroke College,
Cambridge.
March 20

From Mr R. C. Ogley

Sir, I am afraid that Michael Ivens, in his reply (March 19) to the letter from Dr Buzan and others, gives a demonstrably inaccurate picture of the present Law of the Sea Draft Convention. That convention, incidentally, has been the result of protracted negotiations in which states of all categories have participated.

In the first place, to speak of the industrialist being forced to "give away his secrets" is false. What there is, in fact, is a heavily qualified obligation on contractors to *sell* such technology to the enterprise, with commercial arbitration in the event of disagreement in terms (article 5 of annex II).

Secondly, to give the impression that the Eastern (*Socialist) European Region is particularly* favoured in the composition of the council is quite misleading. That region is assured of three seats out of 36; the West, of at least seven.

Moreover, far from having "absolute and exclusive control over the resources of the seabed", the seabed authority's power is strikingly limited. It cannot fix the financial terms of contracts; these are set out in the convention; it cannot reject an application for a contract except on certain quite specific grounds (article 6 of annex III); and then, if it has been approved by the legal and technical committee, only by a unanimous decision of the council. States or applicants who dispute its decisions will be able to appeal to an international Law of the Sea tribunal.

Thirdly, as even Mr Ivens seems to recognize, agreement is necessary if anarchy is to be avoided. One issue still before the conference is that of preparatory investment protection, to allow those that invest in the seabed, *on terms comparable to those hammered out in the convention*, to be assured that they will retain their rights when the convention comes into force. This requires agreement of all parties, *including developing countries. This is* not likely to be forthcoming if industry is encouraged to think it can enjoy terms much more favourable than those the convention provides.

If *Mr Ivens wants* to help the seabed mining industry, I suggest he brings what influence he has to bear on the Americans to accept the other provisions of the treaty, in essence, as they stand.

Yours sincerely,

RODERICK C. OGLEY,
The University of Sussex,
School of Social Sciences,
Arts Building,
Falmer,
Brighton.
March 19.

Pope and population

From Miss Barbara Smoker

Sir, As President of the National Secular Society, the main voice of atheist opinion in his country for the past 116 years, I would like to support the letter (March 11) from Canon Eric James, Honorary Director of Christian Action.

Standing, as we have always done, for free speech and free assembly we dissociate ourselves from the opposition of Protestant extremists to the papal visit itself, but we are deeply concerned about the excessive media coverage that will obviously be given to the reactionary sentiments of John Paul II during his four-day tour of Britain, with comparatively little argument on the other side.

Indeed, Canon James, while rightly emphasizing the importance of the family-planning issue, very much understates the Pope's intransigence in the matter. It hardly does justice to the firm line taken by John Paul II to say that he "fails to face up to" the problems posed by overpopulation. He faces them — and dismisses them. In his "apostolic exhortation" on the family, *Familiaris Consortio* (the English version of which was *published* just two months ago), the Pope argues (without any attempt to produce evidence) that the demographers and environmentalists have greatly exaggerated *these problems*, and he unequivocally reiterates the sinfulness of all forms of birth control except "periodic abstinence".

Anyone reading this verbose document, issued by the Vatican so recently, cannot but recognise that its emphasis on the woman's domestic role, the sickness of homosexuality, the celibacy of the clergy, and the impossibility of divorce, as well as the absolute prohibition of artificial contraception and induced abortion, shows that we must go back four papal reigns, to that of Pius XII, to match the conservatism of John Paul II.

We in the National Secular Society do not intend, in Canon James's words, "to maintain a collusive silence" on these matters during the visit. In preparation, we have *had made* an initial supply of 5,000 polythene capes, bearing the two (front and back) slogans, "Birth control not mind control" and "Banning the pill leaves famine to kill".

We have also, in conjunction with a number of other organizations in the secular humanist movement, the women's movement, and the gay movement, set up an ad hoc committee, People Opposing Papal Edicts (Pope) to coordinate suitable non-violent forms of protest, not against the Pope as a visitor to Britain but against his repressive and socially harmful teaching. And, since we are not taking an anti-Christian stand, we hope that progressive Christians — including progressive Roman Catholics — will stand with us to be counted.

Yours faithfully,

BARBARA SMOKER,
National Secular Society,
702 Holloway Road, N19.
March 11.

Local industry

From Mr D. F. Hodgson

Sir, The Green Paper on local authorities' support of industry (report, *March 12*) suggests that local councils which are not in control of recognized development areas should be restricted in their use of rates-funded grants and loans. It is argued that the efforts of these local authorities are undermining the work of the official development areas.

In Melton Mowbray, MIDAS (Melton Industrial Development Aid Scheme) was set up as a cost-effective joint venture between local authorities (Leicestershire county and Melton borough) and local industry, led by the town's leading employer, Pedigree Petfoods, with the aim of attracting new small businesses to the town. Our business award scheme has already attracted nearly 1,000 enquiries and by the autumn we would have hoped to set up 50 new businesses in the town. That may not be startling in national terms, but locally it can be the difference between a thriving community and a dying one.

Many of the areas which do not enjoy development status are now suffering rates of unemployment which, before the context of the present recession, would have been regarded as extremely grave and worthy of urgent government assistance.

In the absence of that government assistance, many local authorities outside the development areas realise that there can be no alternative but to use every *means* at their *disposal* to encourage the growth of local industry and jobs. An attempt to restrict rates-funded grants and loans can only hinder that growth.

Yours faithfully,

D. F. HODGSON,
Director,
MIDAS,
Melton Mowbray,
Leicestershire.
March 18.

Plastic surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr D. Dencer

Sir, Your recent news item on leeches (March 17) interests me because I have been using these little creatures in my practice of plastic surgery for 30 years.

The bugbear of skin flaps is that blood stagnates in them and destroys them. The leech, with his two-fold skills, combats this, first of all by sucking out the sluggish blood, and secondarily by injecting an anti-clotting agent called hyalurodinase into the wound. This means that the wound made by his bite will still drip blood perhaps two days later. All of this helps the plastic surgeon very considerably.

Reasonably, therefore, one must be kind to leeches. They don't come from Hungary, as your informant suggests; they *come* from Africa. Don't you remember Humphrey Bogart climbing back into the African Queen with his back covered with leeches? Therefore they must be kept warm. We keep our leeches in a warm cupboard and periodically they are taken into the sunshine.

Long ago I knew a pharmacist who felt very keenly about his leeches. He would roll up his sleeve and feed them off his arm as a special treat. I *remember*, still, watching the sensual peristaltic movements of these gleaming dark-green bodies as they engorged themselves, it would seem in a sort of haemorrhagic orgasm.

You have to be very careful with leeches, because each end is very alike. When you want a leech to bite you must present the right end. They like to sit on their bottoms and bite with their mouths. If, through anatomical ignorance, you try to reverse the process you will end up with a resentful, sullen and dispirited leech.

My ward sister starts them off with milk or jam. She tells me that a little jam on the skin will start them off with enthusiasm, and many a skin flap in peril has been saved by these small, little-known simple creatures.

Yours faithfully,

D. DENCER,
Summerhill House,
Primrose Hill,
Oversley Green,
Near Alcester,
Warwickshire.
March 18

Whither the GLC?

From Mr Anthony Grant MP

Sir, You make it quite clear in your leader today (March 20) that London Transport is now beyond the capacity of the GLC to control. I was one who thought the responsibility should never have been given to them in the first place. In 1967, however, the newly elected Conservative GLC *were mesmerised by the offer of* Mrs Barbara Castle, then Minister of Transport, to write off the debts of London Transport.

Full circle has now been turned and the Government will have to *resume responsibility* if the *mess* is to be cleaned.

If the Government is to do this, as I believe it should, what remaining useful purpose is carried out at County Hall? GLC responsibility for housing has passed to the boroughs. In the view of many ILEA (Inner London Education Authority) should be broken up, in which case the GLC has no education role. Its planning activity is largely duplication, which hampers development.

This might be just the moment to abolish an "empire" which is little more than a party political headquarters maintained at ratepayers' expense.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY GRANT,
House of Commons,
London, SW1.
March 20.

Key to democracy

From Dr J. C. Allen

Sir, Mr Garfield Todd (feature, March 19) has got it wrong. The key to democracy is not that the people can vote for a representative, but that they can vote for a change of representative, and hence a change of government. This is not possible in a one-party state. See, for example, Soviet Russia, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, etc. In short, a one-party state is neither free nor democratic.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. ALLEN,
9 Burnham Drive,
Leicester.
March 20.

Cold comfort

From Mr D. R. Fitzpatrick

Sir, One factor has been ignored in the discussion on the use of Westminster Hall by the visiting President: I mean the hyperborean cold of that gloomy, though numinous, place.

I can appreciate the fears of the Labour Opposition for the survival of the frail and elderly in its ranks — indeed, in its high command! Indeed, were the Prime Minister a more subtle, less straight-forward person, there might be cause for ugly suspicions.

The Royal Gallery, whose associations with the splendid trial scene in *Kind Hearts and Coronets* must surely appeal to President Reagan, would prove more actually comfortable and less potentially lethal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DESMOND FITZPATRICK,
Five Trees,
Burnt Common,
near Ripley,
Surrey.
March 17.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 22: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, this evening honoured with her presence the Royal Film Performance *Evil Under the Sun* in aid of the Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund (President, Sir John Davis) at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square.

Lady Susan Hussey, Sir William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, presided at a meeting of the Trustees at Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President of The Prince's Trust, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, visited St Patrick's Centre, Trinity Street, Huddersfield and the John Boste Youth Centre, Philipson Street, East Newcastle today.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr Michael Shea, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales attended a Concert to inaugurate the Festival of India at the Royal Festival Hall this evening.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 22: The Duke of Kent this afternoon received His Excellency Colonel Shaikh Abdullah bin Khalifa Al-Thani of the State of Qatar.

His Royal Highness, Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society, this evening attended a lecture, "Exploring Island Caves", which was held at the Society, Kensington Gore.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, president of the Mary Rose Trust, will dive on the site of the Mary Rose and subsequently attend a reception at the Guildhall, Portsmouth, on April 28.

Lord John Montagu Douglas Scott was unavoidably prevented, because of absence abroad, from attending the funeral of his grandfather, Mr John McNeill, QC.

Reception

HM Government
The Prince of Wales was present at a reception held at the Festival Hall yesterday evening in honour of the Prime Minister of India after a concert given by the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, was the host. The guests included:
The Prime Minister, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, the Hon Edward Adeane, Sir John and Lady Thomson, Sir Michael and Lady Walker, Mr and Mrs S E Hodgson, Mr K H Jeffrey, Mr and Mrs J Ward, Mr and Mrs M Kaye, Miss M Giles and Mr A J Coles.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. J. E. Childs and Miss K. F. Armstrong
The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of the late Dr Michael Childs and Mrs Childs, of Southsea, Hampshire, and Karen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Armstrong, of Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Mr R. M. Craven and Miss A.-J. Bose
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr J. Craven, of Chelsea, London, and Mrs P. Morris, of Hannington, Hampshire, and Amanda-Jane, eldest daughter of Mr P. K. Bose, FRCS, DLO, and Mrs Bose, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Dr T. M. Crossley and Dr D. R. Moonesinghe
The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. Crossley, of The Manor House, Holcombe, Via Bury, Lancs, and Damayanthi, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs S. D. Moonesinghe, of Dulwich, London.

Mr R. D. Rowe and Miss F. E. Twallin
The engagement is announced between Robert David elder son of Mr and Mrs D. H. S. Rowe, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Frances Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. C. Twallin, of Otford, Kent.

Marriages

Mr F. J. B. Whitehead and Mrs E. E. de Pret Roose
The marriage took place in London on March 18 between Mr Francis John Bovill Whitehead, youngest son of Major and Mrs T. B. Whitehead, of Chisbury, Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Mrs Emma Elizabeth de Pret Roose, only daughter of the late Count Michael de Pret Roose, and of Valerie the Hon Lady Oakshott, of The Mill House, Great Shefford, Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr L. J. F. Tarlo and Miss B. Daly
The marriage took place on March 16 in London between Mr Laurence J. F. Tarlo and Miss Barbara Daly.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr Jeremy Scott and Mrs Scott (Claire Thorn) was christened Harriet Solidarnosc LeMessurier by her grandfather, Captain the Rev C. LeM. Scott, on March 20.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. The other guests were:
Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the High Commissioner for India, Dr P C Alexander, Shri R N Malhotra, Shri P Johari, Shri H Y Sharda Prasad, Shri K S Rana, Shrimati Pupil Jayakar, Professor M G K Menon, Mr S S Ramphal, Dr Karan Singh, Mr Zubin Mehta, Mr Ravi Shankar, Shrimati M Subbalakshmi, Shri T Sadasivam.

Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, Lord Carrington, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, Mr Neil Marten, MP, Mr Paul Channon, MP, Mr Peter Rees, QC, MP, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, Mr Michael Foot, MP, Mr David Steel, MP, Baroness Lee of Ashridge, Lord Weinstock, Mr John Peyton MP.

Mr Gordon Richardson, Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Sir Richard Attenborough, Sir John Buckley, Sir Frederick Page, Sir Michael Walker, Mr Swraj Paul, Mr R P Chandaria, Mr Maneck Dalal, Mr Christopher Thompson, Mr Robert Henderson, Mr Ambrose Congreve, Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, Mr John Wheeler, MP, Sir Michael Palliser, Sir John Thomson, Mr Robert Wade-Gery and Mr John Coles

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Carlton Gardens in honour of Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff of Ghana.

Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council
The West African committee of the Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council gave a luncheon yesterday at the House of Commons. Mr Ian Grist, MP, chairman, presided and the guest of honour was the Nigerian High Commissioner.

Birthdays today




Canon L. J. Collins, the campaigner, who is 77.

Professor H. C. Allen, 65; Mr Norman Bailey, 49; Sir Roger Bannister, 53; Mr P. P. Dunkley, 60; Mr Jimmy Edwards, 62; Marshal of the RAF Lord Elworthy, 71; Mr Douglas Jay, MP, 75; Sir David McNee, 57; Mr Edward Middleditch, 59; Mr Alferd Morris, MP, 54; Sir Ralph Perring, 77; Professor Sir John Randall, 77; Sir Edward Warner, 71; the Most Rev G. O. Williams, 69; Sir Denis Wright, 71.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, outside 10 Downing Street yesterday before they settled down for talks

£18,700 for early Turner watercolour

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An early watercolour by Turner of Dunstanborough Castle was sold for £18,700 at Phillips yesterday, almost doubling the auctioneers' estimate of between £8,000 and £12,000. It was bought by Agnew's of Bond Street, who rounded off a busy period of Turner buying; they paid a record auction price for a Turner watercolour at Christie's last week and at Sotheby's bought a vignette for well over its estimate.

Turner sketched the view of Dunstanborough Castle on his tour of the North in 1797. It is glimpsed through jagged rocks across an inlet of tossing waves. He made a charcoal study for the watercolour on the spot and worked up the composition as an oil painting the next year.

Phillips had some difficulties with their watercolour sale, with 30 per cent left unsold. Albert Goodwin and Louis Rayner were among the few artists securing buoyant prices. Goodwin's "Afterglow — the Nile from Old Cairo", of 1909, was sold for £2,530 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) to A. Spink, and Rayner's "The Market Cross, Salisbury" made £2,970 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500).

At Sotheby's sale of books from private presses prices were slightly off the boil but there were still plenty of buyers, with only 1 per cent being left unsold. A private collector paid £3,850 (estimate £4,000 to £4,500) For a good copy of 1896 Kelmscott Chaucer. The edition, which was limited to 438 copies, contains 87 woodcut illustrations after Burne-Jones as well as title, borders and initials after William Morris.

VISIT BY POPE 'NOT OPPOSED'

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

Dr Philip Morgan, the secretary of the British Council of Churches, yesterday denied that there was significant opposition among British church members to the visit of Pope John Paul in May.

He said he understood that the Free Church Federal Council had received no letters expressing opposition to the visit, nor had his own council. The Free Church council had had some protests about the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Holy See, but those letters "were numbered in tens rather than anything else".

He added: "There is no evidence of substantial opposition in any circles to the papal visit".

It was announced at the weekend that arrangements had been agreed for the Pope to meet during his visit to Edinburgh the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Professor John McIntyre, who is at present Moderator-elect. The Pope will call at the Church of Scotland Assembly Hall and be greeted by the Moderator at the steps.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr J. S. FitzGerald, deputy headmaster at Pennthorpe School, Horsham, to be headmaster of Beech Hall Preparatory School.

CORRECTION

Mr David Proudlove is Master-elect of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, not Master as stated on Saturday. The Master is Mr Norman Royce.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of parliamentary delegation from Algeria. The Algerian Ambassador was present and other guests were:
Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, Dr Dickson Mabon, MP, Mr Eric Cockeram, MP, Mr Donald Coleman, MP, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, Mr Eric Deakins, MP, Mr Ioan Evans, MP, Miss Janet Fookes MP, Mr John Hunt, MP, Mr John Page, MP, Mr Peter Temple-Morris, MP, Mr Jeffrey Thomas, QC, MP, Canon Trevor Beeson, Mrs Christina Collins, Captain Peter Shaw, Mrs Roy Stockton and Mr W A Beaumont.

Mason's Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs, were the guests of honour at the annual ladies' dinner of the Mason's Company held at the Mansion House, yesterday. The Master, Mr T. W. Hollister, and the Wardens, with their ladies, received the guests. The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Master, the Upper Warden, Mr A. B. Waters and Mr B. J. Brown.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before tax paid):

Hampton, Mrs Betty Varese, of Cliffsend, Kent £201,421
James, Mr Thomas Rowland, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire £209,594
Kitson, Mr John Williamson, of Eastbourne............£228,900
Stokes, Mr Alfred, of Leicester Forest East, Leics............£212,159
Yells, Mr John Lambert, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire £291,850

ENGLAND'S TIGHT WIN AT BRIDGE

By a Bridge Correspondent

England won the Home Countries Bridge International for the Camrose Cup by the narrow margin of two victories, but not without giving their supporters a fright in the final match last weekend.

They started three victory points behind Scotland in the league table, having therefore to score four victory points more against Wales at Cowbridge than Scotland against Northern Ireland in Larne.

They started well, winning 12-0 and 10-2 on Saturday, while Scotland lost 3-9 and won 10-2. In the third match England were seven IMPs down after 20 boards but managed to get back 16 IMPs on the last 10, which was sufficient for a score of 7-5 victory points.

Irving Rose and Robert Sheehan played all but 10 of the 90 boards and made a big contribution to England's success.

Final placings: England 76, Scotland 74, Northern Ireland 53, Wales 35.

England: I N Rose, R M Sheehan; A R Forrester, R S Brock; S J Ray, B Senior; non-playing captain, J G Faulkner.

Scotland: A H Duncan, B D Short; G Haase, G Cuthbertson; R Bennett, W Mitchell; non-playing captain, C J Bowman.

Northern Ireland: D Deery, K Y Singleton; M Rosenberg, R Anderson; B McDowell, T G Bennett; non-playing captain, E C Andrew.

Wales: A G Pierce, W A Casey; Dr J Butler, C C Smith; A Haworth, L Sheridan; non-playing captain, R Wiltshire.

University news

Oxford
Appointments:
Slade Professorship of Fine Art, 1982-83, J F Harris, curator of British Architectural Drawings Collection: for 1983-84: D A Freedberg, BA (Yale), D Phil, lecturer at Courtauld Institute of Art.
Myres Memorial Lecturerships, 1982-83: I J Gollmann, MA (Oxon), D. es L. Paris, Hon. LLD (Wisconsin), Hon DSc (S Illinois), professor of geography, Oxford University.
Haw-Houghton Studentship: J B Gibson, Trinity College; German history prizes: First prize: H I Jones, St Catherine' College; second prize: T M Collard, Worcester College; Laurence Binyon Prize: Diane Kay, Wolfson College; proxime accessit: P D Black, Magdalen College; Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize: Sandra K Kemp, BA, Linacre College.
MRTON COLLEGE: Special fellowship and lectureship in politics for three years from Oct 1: M E Rosen, BA, K Phil.
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: M G Brock, MA, Warden of Nuffield College, former scholar, fellow and tutor of the college.

Church news

APPOINTMENTS

The Rev J S Baggley, Vicar, St Peter's De Beauvoir, Town diocese of London: to be team rector, Bicester, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev W H Bates, Vicar, Pickering, diocese of York: to be priest-in-charge, Crayke with Brandsby and Yearsley, and priest-in-charge, Stillington and Marton with Moxby, same diocese.

The Rev O R M Blatchly, Vicar, Manaccan with St Anthony-in-Meneage, diocese of Truro: to be Rector, Binfield, Berkshire, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev M H Burdon, head of community studies, Sir Leo Schultz High School, Hull: to be priest-in-charge, Holy Trinity and St Mary, Berwick-on-Tweed, diocese of Newcastle.

The Rev J L Cooper, Vicar, St Paul, Balsall Heath, diocese of Birmingham: to be Archdeacon of Aston and residentiary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev P W Darby, priest-in-charge, Catshill, Hereford and Worcester, diocese of Worcester: to be Rector, Catshill and Dodford, same diocese.

The Rev R H Davies, assistant priest, St Wilfrid's Cantley, diocese of Sheffield: to be Vicar, St Aidan, New Parks, diocese of Leicester.

The Rev R F Day, Rector, Campton and Vicar Shefford in plurality, diocese of St Albans: to be Rector, Shenley, same diocese.

The Rev P J Durnford, Rector St Just-in-Roseland and priest-in-charge, Philleigh, diocese of Truro: to be priest-in-charge, St Mewan, Cornwall, same diocese.

The Rev D J Elkington, assistant chaplain, Leicester University, attached to St Nicholas, diocese of Leicester: to be Anglican Chaplain, East Anglia University, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev R Eveleigh, Chaplain, Hull College of Further Education and priest-in-charge, St Mary's, Lowgate, Hull, diocese of York: to be Vicar, St Mark's Anlaby, same diocese.

Canon M S Hart, Vicar, St Mary Magdalen, Accrington, and Rural Dean, Accrington, diocese of Blackburn: to be Vicar, St Leonard's Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, same diocese.

The Rev L N Hedges, Vicar, Willington and Findern, diocese of Derby: to be priest-in-charge, St Thomas's, Trowbridge and West Ashton, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev R K Hopper, curate, St John's, Hebburn, diocese of Durham: to be Vicar, All Saints, Lobley Hill, same diocese.

The Rev R G Humphriss, Rector, St Martin and St Paul, diocese Canterbury: to be also Rural Dean, same diocese.

The Rev P E Hutchinson, Vicar, Tunstall, diocese of Lichfield: to be also Rural Dean, Stoke North, same diocese.

The Rev R Johnson, Chaplain, St John's School, Tiffield, Towcester, diocese of Peterborough: to be Team Vicar, Riverside team ministry, and Warden, Eton-Dorney Project, Windsor, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev C W Lenton, non-stipendiary minister, St Mary and St John's, Cowley, diocese of Oxford: to be priest-in-charge, Oakley, Buckinghamshire, same diocese.

The Rev J M Lowen, curate, Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar, St Mary, Monkseaton, diocese of Newcastle.

The Rev E Morris, senior tutor and director, external studies, St Stephen's House, Oxford: to be Rector, St Cuthbert's Shadforth, diocese of Durham.

The Rev J Morris, Team Rector, Chambersbury (Hemel Hempstead) team ministry, diocese of St Albans: to be Vicar, North Mymms, same diocese.

Canon A F Nicholas, Vicar, St Paul and St Peter the Great, Chichester, and Rural Dean, diocese of Chichester: to be Vicar, St Peter and St Paul, Wisbech, diocese of Ely.

The Rev T C M Richardson, curate, St James's, West Hampstead, diocese of London: to be Vicar, Holy Cross, Cromer Street, same diocese.

The Rev M Sadgrove, Vice-Principal, Salisbury and Wells Theological College, diocese of Salisbury: to be Vicar, United Benefice, of Alnwick, diocese, Newcastle.

The Rev J R Scorer, curate, Newton Aycliffe, diocese of Durham: to be Vicar, St Mary's, Sherburn, same diocese.

The Rev H Scott, Vicar, Shilbotel, diocese of Newcastle: to be Vicar, St Margaret's, Scotswood, same diocese.

The Rev P J Smith, secretary, Churches Council for Health and Healing, diocese of Oxford: to be also priest-in-charge, Bisham Marlow, same diocese.

Canon D A Southward, Vicar, Crosby, Ravensworth, priest-in-charge, Bolton and Asby and Rural Dean, Appleby, diocese of Carlisle, to be Vicar, Hawkshead and Low Wray with Sawrey, same diocese.

The Rev B Thomas, Vicar, Gorslas with Cross Hands, diocese of St David's, to be Rector, Yarnbury, Wiltshire, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev M E Thomas, Curate, Hinckley, Leicester, diocese of Leicester, to be Vicar, Measham with Willesley, same diocese.

The Rev O Williams, Curate, All Saints, Maidstone, diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar, St Nicholas at Wade with Chislet and Hoath, same diocese.

Retirements

The Rev J W Beattie, Rector, Hawthorn, diocese of Durham, April 30.

The Rev G Bedford, Vicar, Minster with Monkton, diocese of Canterbury, June 30.

The Rev H M Deane-Hall, Rector, The Donheads, Wiltshire, diocese of Salisbury, April 4

The Rev F J E Evans, Vicar, Chilham, diocese of Canterbury, Aug 31.

Canon K G W Prior, Vicar, Longfleet, and non-residency canon, Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, July 31.

The Rev S S S Swindells, priest-in-charge, Bolam with Whalton, diocese of Newcastle, Aug 31.

The Rev D H A Wilson, priest-in-charge, Childe Okeford, Manston, Hammoon and Hanford, diocese of Salisbury, July 31.

The Rev C E Woolstenholmes, Rector, St Cuthbert's, Shadforth, diocese of Durham, May 19.

Other appointments

The Rev Professor H Chadwick, Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge University, to be also, an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Derby, diocese of Derby

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

"Marxism is now a world faith and must be allowed to enter into a continuous dialogue with other world faiths, including religious faiths" — Tony Benn.

After nine days in the bush, the expedition was disheartened but not yet disillusioned. They had known that Marxism was well established in the heartlands of Africa; what they hadn't realized was quite how much it had entered the African way of life. In each little Manganesian village they entered there was the vast portrait of Marx at the entrance, the small Marxist bookstall in the main street with its unsold copies of the *New Statesman* and the young grey-suited African graduate who acted as the local Marxist pastor, smiling, confident and sun-glassed.

In nine days the British Labour Party Fact-Finding Expedition to Manganesia had made no converts at all.

"Of course, we're not really here to make converts", said Arthur Belper, Labour MP for Bitminster. "We're only here to find facts. Still and all, it would have been nice to persuade someone that the closed shop was a good thing, or that the Common Market and the bomb are bad."

"We've got to face up to the fact that they're tremendously parochial in Manganesia", sighed George Tanner, Labour MP for Pawley, South-West. "They don't seem to worry about Brussels at all, or the unacceptable face of capitalism. You'd think they have *some* opinion in the bush about Tiny Rowland. I thought the man was meant to be a household name in Africa."

"Let's face it", said the third and last member of the plucky trio, Lord Marginal, a Labour peer who'd always wanted to see the dark continent, "we don't know as much about Africa as we thought we did. There's only one man who's a household name out here."

From their camp on the edge of the village they listened to the muffled drumbeat and the frenzied chanting of the evening Marxist discussion group session. The tone sounded ominous to them. They turned and looked at their guide, Sam.

"It is nothing" said Sam. "They are just saying, Death to the Social Democrat Fact Finders'. It is an evening prayer, routine, that is all."

"We're not bloody Social Democrats!" expostulated Arthur. "Go and tell them we're good grassroots workers!"

"All the same to them", said Sam. "Anyway, grassroots workers to them means snake. But you not worry. Soon we come to village with new god. Not Marx. Brand new god."

For the next four days they heard much about this new god, who breathed fire and ate his enemies and would not touch strong drink. George and Arthur thought he would turn out to be Chinese. Lord Marginal privately thought he sounded like Henry Kissinger, but said nothing. Sam, who was being paid £36 a day by the British taxpayer to keep these three men safe, said nothing and thought they were crazy.

On the fifth day they came to the village.

"I don't believe it", said George.

At the entrance to the settlement there was a vast portrait of a pipe-smoking white man, with evangelistic eyes and eager eyebrows. It was Tony Benn. The villagers themselves scurried round, pipes clamped between their teeth, in a purposeful way, that they had not seen before. Over the village well hung a sign reading: "Workers' Co-Operative Water Supply", and half-way down the street was a slogan saying, "Don't Trust the Fleet Street Vendetta Smear Campaign".

"I don't bloody believe it", said Arthur.

"Lord Tuni Benn can do anything", said Sam. "So these people believe. They say he is holier than Marx and stronger than Haig. Myself, I think it is superstitious talk. Myself, am Jenkins man. But from here there could be a new fanatical wave with Lord Tuni Benn as their prophet."

Arthur looked at his two colleagues.

"I vote none of us says a dicky bird about this when we report."

"There were two silent nods. As they went back the way they had come, they could hear the village loudspeakers start up: "Comrades! What we need is more socialism not less. . . ."

OBITUARY

DR HELENA WRIGHT

Stalwart pioneer of birth control



Dr Helena Wright, who died on March 21 at the age of 94, was one of the toughest of fighters for women's rights and will long be remembered for her part in promoting birth control for women to enable them to enjoy a happier sex life without fear of unwanted pregnancies.

She was born Helena Rosa Lowenfeld in Brixton, London, on September 17, 1887. Her father, a penniless Polish immigrant, was nonetheless an entrepreneur with a genius for innovation and money making. Theatres were among his many interests and he built and ran the Apollo Theatre. By the time Helena was a toddler he was immensely rich. Surrounded by servants, dressed like a doll, educated at Cheltenham Ladies College where she was grateful for the influence and encouragement of Miss Beal, she finally rebelled completely against her upbringing and her father's wishes for her future and determined to become a doctor.

She trained at the Royal Free Hospital Medical School for Women (with time off at her father's insistence to do the London season). During her training she made up her mind to become a medical missionary, a choice far removed from her father's intentions for her. She was one of the first women to join the RAMC, and during the First World War worked at the Bethnal Green Hospital, where she met and married a fellow member of the staff, Mr H. W. S. Wright, MS, FRCS.

Having trained as a gynaecologist, she and her husband sailed off to China in 1922 with two small sons where Helena Wright became Associate Professor of Gynaecology in the Shantung Christian University. After five years they returned to England, their family now increased to four sons.

The journey was made by the Trans-Siberian Railway, the youngest son, aged four months, sleeping in a hammock slung between the luggage racks. To cope with the nursing of this infant-in-arms she "invented" disposable nappies.

On their way back they broke the journey at Berlin to visit some friends, and it was there that her interest in birth control was aroused when she met Dr Graefenberg, the inventor of the original intra-utrine device. When she got back to London it did not take her long to go into action. She joined the clinic staff at Telford Road, North Kensington, in 1927, one of the only three already established birth control clinics in London.

What began as fitting the woman who came to the clinic for help with a dutch cap and teaching her how to use it, became something much more as she learned from her patients of their other needs and their worries. Her work expanded to include minor gynaecological problems, helping women who could not to achieve pregnancy, helping them actively to enjoy intercourse. Against incredible opposition from the medical profession, she became involved in training doctors and medical students in this field.

She was one of the founder members of the National Birth Control Council in 1930 (later to become Family Planning Association since this more aptly described its aims and objects), and a prime mover in the International Planned Parenthood Federation, on both of which she served for many years on Executive and Medical Committees. She exerted considerable influence on the way the organization grew, the medical involvement in providing the service, the setting of standards for chemicals and appliances, and for the training of doctors, her determination a vision overcoming countless obstacles on the way.

She found time to write *The Sex Factor in Marriage*, first published in 1930 (with three reprinting in six months), in which she set out in characteristically plain words to explain the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive organs and the sex act, determined that lack of information could never be the cause of failure for any woman to enjoy her sex life.

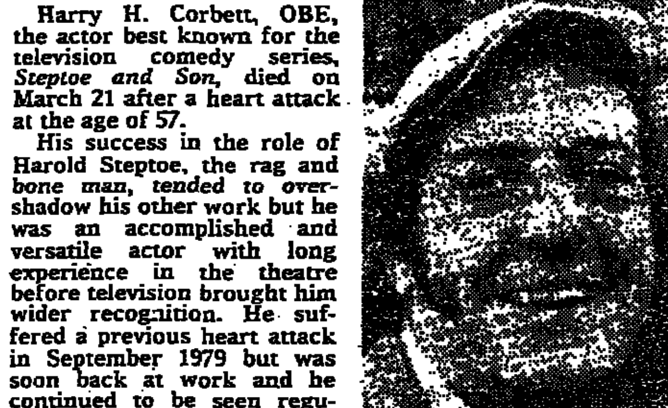
So sure was Helena that the cap was the answer to every woman's problem, that her initial reaction to the Pill when it came in the early 1960's was one of rejection. But when her patients asked her to try the Pill she soon realized that there were women who disliked the cap, and when many women came to the FPA clinics who had previously avioded them, she recognized the limitations of the previous one-method clinic and threw herself wholeheartedly into offering her patients a choice.

Sadly, because of age, she retired from working in FPA clinics when she reached the age of 70. She contnued, however, in her private practice and her international work. She was put in charge of the training of the many overseas doctors who came to this country to learn about family planning. This was merely a continuation of her overseas activities. After the Second World War she was a frequent visitor to undeveloped countries, lecturing and teaching, for which she had a flair. She was particularly well known and loved in India and Sri Lanka, and she paid her last visit to India — alone — in 1976 at the age of 88, to stay with Lady Ramu Rau, the mother of birth control in India.

She wrote yet another book, *Sex and Society*, published when she was 80 in 1968, as forward-looking and pioneering in outlook as her first book. In this she considered the new factor in peoples' lives that fertility can n ow indeed be voluntary with all the possibilities of a new social coder that this offers.

Throughout her life Helena Wright eschewed always the panoly of wealth and concern over personal appearance and dress. Her appearance was as clinical as her approach to her field of endeavour. She was a determined woman with a forceful personality and a dislike of pomp and hypocrisy of any kind. She had a remarkable capacity to look at old problems anew in a completely no-nonsense way. Her wonderful clarity as a teacher, and her courage and conviction, inspired her many pupils and wore down the resistance she met in every direction. She remained active and involved in her life's work to the end.

MR HARRY H. CORBETT



Harry H. Corbett, OBE, the actor best known for the television comedy series, *Steptoe and Son*, died on March 21 after a heart attack at the age of 57.

His success in the role of Harold Steptoe, the rag and bone man, tended to overshadow his other work but he was an accomplished and versatile actor with long experience in the theatre before television brought him wider recognition. He suffered a previous heart attack in September 1979 but was soon back at work and he continued to be seen regularly on television until the last few months.

He was born in Rangoon, Burma, on February 28, 1925 the son of an army officer. His mother died when he was three and he was brought up by an aunt in Manchester. After serving in the Royal Marines during the Second World War, he trained as a radiographer before turning to the stage as an understudy with the Chorlton repertory company. In 1951 he began a ten-year association with Theatre Workshop under Joan Littlewood at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, where he played classical parts, in Shakespeadre, Jonson and Ibsen, as well as contemporary drama. He also appeared at the Royal Court Theatre and in the West End, including productions of *Hamlet*, *The Power and the Glory* and *The Way of the World*.

The Steptoe series, which grew out of a pilot programme in a Comedy Playhouse season, started in 1962. It became acknowledged as one of the finest of television situation comedies. The sharply observed scripts by Ray Galton and Alan Simpson were brilliantly interpreted by Corbett and Wilfrid Brambell as a battle of wits between a possessive father and a son too weak to break free. Though it operated superbly on a comic level, *Steptoe* was a profound statement about human relationships. The series ran initially for three years, was revived after a long gap in 1970 and continued until December 1974.

In a sense, his later career was an attempt, not entirely successful, to lose the Steptoe label. His stage work ranged from the title role in *Macbeth* at the Globe Theatre on Bankside in 1973 to cabaret and Christmas pantomimes, while television credits included the series, *Grundy* and *Potter*, *Tales of the Unexpected* and variety shows with Bruce Forsyth.

Corbett's film career began in 1955 and he became a dependable supporting player, often in comedy roles. Among his films were *Nowhere To Go*, *Sammy Going South*, *The Bargee*, *Rattle of a Simple Man*, *Carry on Screaming* and *The Magnificent Seven Deadly Sins*. There were also two *Steptoe* pictures, though like most television comedies it did not translate happily to the bigger screen.

His first marriage, to the South African actress and comedienne, Sheila Steafel, was dissolved and in 1969 he married Maureen Blott. He had two children. He was made OBE in January 1976.

PRINCE EUGENIUSZ LUBOMIRSKI

Prince Eugeniusz Lubomirski, a descendant of an old Polish family founded in the 16th century by the lord of Wisnicz, died in London on March 16 at the age of 86. Educated privately and at the Vienna Commercial Academy he moved shortly before the First World War to the Belorussian estate of Dubrowna, inherited from his father Wladyslaw. In 1917 however the Lubomirski's estate was "nationalized" by the Russian Communist government.

When Poland became independent again the former landlord of Dubrowna was appointed *attache* at Polish legation in Washington. He resigned in 1922 and tried his luck as a broker in downtown New York. In the 1930s he returned to Poland where his childless uncle Leon de Vaux, his mother's brother, adopted him and assigned to him the estate of Chodorow in Eastern Galicia. Shortly later he married Miss Erika Wolf.

In September 1939 Lubomirski was arrested at Chodorow by the invading Soviet army and was sentenced by a revolutionary tribunal to eight-years' hard labour in the Archangel area. In the summer of 1941, when the Germans attacked the USSR he was "amnestied" and joined the Polish army which was being formed in Russia by General Wladyslaw Anders.

Two years later, as a result of an agreement between Stalin and Churchill, the Anders force was evacuated to the Middle East and in 1944, as the 2nd Polish Army Corps, it took part in the victorious British Eighth Army offensive in Italy during which the Poles conquered Monte Cassino.

From 1942 Major Lubomirski served as aide-de camp to General Anders and after the war, when the general became one of the leaders of Polish community in Great Britain, he was his private secretary.

Among his many decorations was an honorary OBE. He wrote his memoirs which will appear shortly in London.

He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter. He will be remembered by his many Polish and British acquaintances as a pleasant and witty man and a reliable friend.

Lady Bomford, widow of Sir Hugh Bomford, CIE, died on March 6 at the age of 86. She was Margaret Evelyn (Peggy), daughter of R. W. Ord.

Joao Henrique the Brazilian light-welterweight boxer who challenged unsuccessfully for the world title four times between 1969 and 1975, died on March 11

PROF ALEC RODGER

I.M.G. writes:

In addition to the many contributions to occupational psychology listed in your obituary, Alec Rodger brought his expertise to the training of Careers Officers. The Kent Education Authority established the first course of full-time training for the Careers Service at Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, and from 1949 until his retirement from Birkbeck College every group of students received his regular weekly lectures on occupational psychology, thus gaining sound theoretical knowledge on which to base the more practical skills of their profession.

He also brought in other psycholigists who gave valuable help, notably the late Peter Cavanagh. A useful link was forged between the Careers Service of Local Education Authorities, whose officers meet the day-to-day problems of young people leaving school and seeking further training or employment, and the university world of academic psychology.

The course was later transferred to the Kent College for the Careers Service at Swanley.

He set a standard for others to follow, and both the Careers Service nationally and the young people it exists to help owe him a debt of gratitude.

Galleries

Brilliance arising from the clay

Michael Rysbrack

City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Eric Gill: "Matter and Spirit"

Gillian Jason Gallery

William Butterfield, 1814-1900

Fischer Fine Art

The sculptors of the past tend to get a raw deal where exhibitions are concerned. There are several reasons for this, mostly purely practical. In all likelihood their works are going to be far flung and more or less permanently fixed. If they worked on any scale larger than the portrait bust the problems of transportation and housing are formidable. And if they carved, rather than modelling, most of their works are going to be one-of-a-kind. If you have the space and resources of the National Gallery in Washington it is not so difficult to put together a comprehensive show of Rodin, because almost all his bronzes exist in a number of castings, and usually at least one of each will be in some American collection. But what do you do with a sculptor like Michael Rysbrack?

Mostly, and most famously, he carved. Many of his works are on a large scale — public and church monuments *especially* — and cannot be moved, even if they are of quite modest dimensions. And, it must be added, he does *not* really fit in at the moment with any fashionable preoccupations. An emigré who achieved *early in* the eighteenth century the not-too-remarkable title of England's leading sculptor, he was, almost by definition, a big fish in a small pond. If he remained a staunch defender of the antique in a century when elsewhere the baroque was shading into rococo extravagance, he was able to persist first of all because he was in an artistic backwater. By an accident of fate, he found that he fitted in very well with William Kent's Palladian vanguard, but after his death in 1770 his reputation was forced into eclipse by the more correctly classicizing followers of that same movement.

All the more credit, then, to Bristol Museum and Art Gallery for picking Rysbrack to commemorate (until May 1). It is, like the Iveagh Bequest's summer specials exploring the work of lesser figures of, or influential on, British painting of the eighteenth century, the kind of sober, scholarly enterprise which hits no *headlines* and gets precious little thanks from anyone. And it is *difficult to do* satisfactorily. And yet, when it is done, it can offer not only food for thought for the art historian but *also* a lot of enjoyment to the ordinary non-specialist visitor.

For Rysbrack is anything but difficult to approach. His odd mixture of the baroque and the classical, avoiding the two extremes, makes him curiously cosy, almost domestic. The grand manner he could do to perfection, and if one cares while in Bristol to walk over to Queen Square one can see it in his superb bronze William III, which the gallery director describes in the catalogue, surprisingly but not altogether unjustifiably, as "Western Europe's finest *eighteenth-century* equestrian monument". But more characteristically he worked on a domestic *scale*, with *his portrait busts and* his terracotta figures and frequently rather modest church *monuments, for* an audience *of* middlebrow gentlemen who did not want to be challenged or bowled over.

With an artist of lesser talent, this situation can easily lead to complacency and dullness. But Rysbrack was very talented indeed. Though we tend to picture *him now* — if we picture him at all — as a carver in white marble, his *reputation* in his own time was based on his brilliance as a modeller in clay. And it is the terracottas which bring the main *revelation* of this show. If *we examine* in detail — as the layout of the show permits us to do — the *modelling* on the small full-length figures like the *Model for a reclining figure in classical dress* or *the standing Sir Peter Paul Rubens* (this latter made to be reproduced, probably in plaster-casts), we can *see how the extreme refinement* of detailing and the sheer technical *virtuosity* are taken for granted, so *that the first impression is one of* total ease. The larger-scale terracottas, such as the bust of *Queen Elizabeth I and the stunningly* vivid and lifelike *Edward Colston* (recognized only five years ago covered with paint, decorating the facade of some early-Victorian villas in Bristol), demonstrate his complete control in grading his effects to suit circumstances.

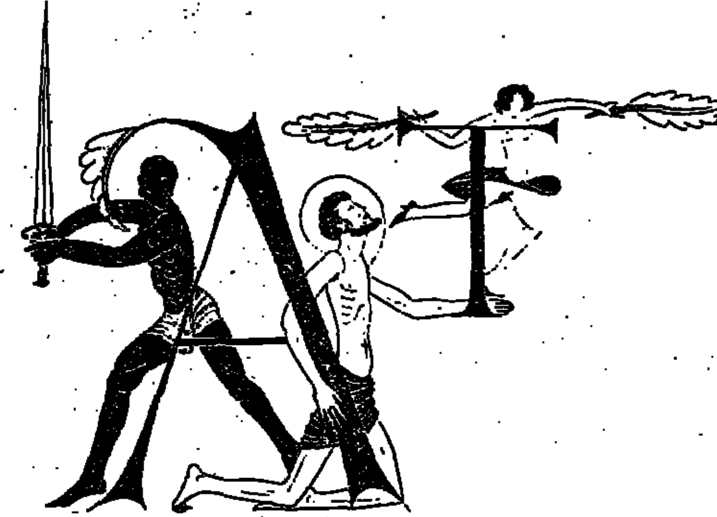
Other things become clear, too. Rysbrack was obviously a sculptor through and through. The drawings unrelated to sculptural projects are quite muddly and undistinguished, while as soon as he is thinking, though on paper, in terms of dimensional realization they spring to life. And, though his famous penetraton of character is clearly to be seen in the portrait busts of people he knew, his imagination is even more remarkable when it comes to creating historical character.

The *Queen Elizabeth I* is one of the most believable likenesses of her, while, far more remote, the *Alfred the Great* (one of his last works, done when he was 70) manages a splendid combination of nobility and humanity. But look at the two busts of Milton, as a young man and in old age: whatever their pictorial sources, the imaginative understanding of the physical and mental processes of ageing remains astonishingly immediate. The show, as well as revolutionizing our ideas on Rysbrack himself, should set off a whole train of reappraisals of other classic British sculptors. One only hopes its successsors will be done half as well.

A sculptor who is in the news at present — it being the centenary of his birth — is Eric Gill. What a curious man he was! One would say that most of his life was *occupied* in a struggle between the claims of the flesh and those of the spirit, except that he never seems to have seen it as a struggle, or regarded sex (always a major interest, both theoretically and practically) as anything but one of the Godhead's supreme manifestations here on earth, and all sexual activity (well, nearly all) as an act of worship. It is therefore particularly appropriate that the first London recognition of the anniversary should be subtitled *Matter and Spirit*.It is in fact a two-part show, "Matter" until the end of the month, then "Spirit" until April 30, at the Gillian Jason *Gallery*, a very pleasing new space at 42 Inverness Street, NW1, just a little up the road from Camden Market.







The refinement and virtuosity of Rysbrack's Sir Peter Paul Rubens; Butterfield's design for a candlestick at St Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover; and wood-carving by Eric Gill

Though we have known for some time — and even more now, after Malcolm Yorke's recent biography — about Gill's endless fascination with male and female sexual organs, and every facet of sexual activity, this is the first exhibition I know of which has given this side of his art due prominence. There is no actual sculpture in it, but a number of the drawings are connected with or preparatory to sculpture, and the wide variety of Gill's talents as a wood-engraver is well represented. In the second half we shall be getting a *corresponding selection of* work which is primarily religious in subject-matter.

But no hard-and-fast *distinction* is possible: some of the most explicit studies of copulation in this show represent, to Gill if to few else, the relationship of Christ and His Church. There are also *some very jolly prints*, such as *The domestic hose comes out well in time of drought*, which exemplify a Rabelaisian (or Chaucerian) sense of humour. And there are many more familiar illustrations which have little or nothing to do with sex, but make their effect with peerless skill and economy. All the same, the most striking lesson of this show lies in the fact that there is never anything sniggery, smutty or prurient about Gill's erotica: he seems by some miracle to have evaded English puritanism completely. At this moment, when it is rearing its ugly head again in the most unexpected quarters, that is a lesson well worth the learning.

William Butterfield, now, is virtually the model High Victorian. Seriousness, religious fervour and a sheer cussed unwillingness to compromise are the hallmarks of *his architecture*, religious and secular, and of the fixtures and fittings he devised for his buildings. He is less lovable than Burges, the last proponent of Victorian gothic to get star treatment, because less obviously, picturesquely peculiar.

But his seems to be a bigger, *deeper, more revolutionary talent*: if Burges is a peripheral eccentric Butterfield is the real, big, central *thing. The show* at Fischer Fine Art until April 16 — probably the first ever devoted to Butterfield — includes, as well as some lecterns and ewers and other imposing examples of Victorian design, a lot of the most resplendent architectural drawings you could ever wish to see, with every shade of Butterfield's characteristic polychromy specified to the last brick or tile. In the layouts for the floortiling of Balliol Chapel or Bombay Cathedral, Butterfield seems to meet Tom Phillips on his own ground and it would be a brave man who dared to say with conviction who emerges better from the encounter.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Goethe to the life

Songmakers' Almanac

Wigmore Hall

The literary almanac shows that Johann Wolfgang von Goethe died *150 years* ago yesterday. It was an anniversary that Graham Johnson's Songmakers' *Almanac could* not possibly overlook. On Sunday they gave their most ambitious concert yet, a biographical portrait of Goethe that occupied both afternoon and evening sessions at Wigmore Hall.

It was a huge song recital, for the audience as well as the five singers — who, as usual in the Almanac, contributed to the readings, sang their solos, duets and ensembles, provided extra chorus, and had some acting to do as well. The words of *Goethe himself* were declaimed by Gabriel Woolf, strong on personality, and with a gentle, affectionate touch of mockery at the "Olympian pomposity" of the *master's* autobiographical writings. Goethe too had a sharp sense of humour.

His life was long and eventful. The Almanac's script followed him all the way, but chiefly featured his irrepressibly amorous nature, deeply absorbed in love for womankind from boyhood until his ardent eighties. It was the inspiration for the lyric poetry on which so much of our Lieder repertory now depends.

The choice of music emphasized Schubert and Wolf, who most completely reflect Goethe's lyric genius and range. Besides Beethoven, there were elegant songs by *Goethe's* friend Zelter, some by Carl Loewe, Franz, and Busoni, even a modest ditty by *one of the poet's* sweethearts, Corona Schröter. *Werthe* had to be represented by Charlotte's French-adapted Letter Song in Massenet's opera *Werther* and also a dreadful excerpt from an Italian cantata by Blangini (1810), who prescribed stage directions, loyally observed, for Werther's suicide.

Teamwork is the essence of Songmakers' Almanac's charismatic appeal. For once *Graham* Johnson's piano-playing, intensely searching, wildly virtuoso, or tactfully *accommodating* to his singers, won chief laurels. Sheila Armstrong, a brave late substitute, was *overparted* in Wolf's "Mignon", but found herself in a thrilling account of Schubert's "Erlkönig". Diana Montague, a fine mezzo-contralto, excelled as the disapproving Charlotte von Stein. Anthony Rolfe Johnson in bel canto music, and Richard Jackson in character pieces, best championed the Almanac's vocal *ideals*.

William Mann

LPO/Leinsdorf

Festival Hall

The *Freischütz* Overture began circumspectly at Sunday night's London Philharmonic concert, but as it went on Erich Leinsdorf, the *conductor, got the orchestra* to convey an impression of no little romantic commit*ment. The result was never* quite immaculate, yet the brilliance of Weber's orches*tration cast a shadow on that* aspect of the Schumann piece which followed.

*This was the Piano Con*certo, in which Alfred Brendel gave a sophisticated account, full of subtle and unexpected nuances, of the first movement solo part. It was, so to speak, a commentary on the text done for the benefit of listeners who already know it well rather than a straight presentation. In particular, each appearance of the main theme on the keyboard was most artfully varied.

Not quite so much could be expected from the orchestra, but there was expressive individual oboe and clarinet playing, and much was made of the rhetorical flourishes. In the central Intermezzo, both pianist and conductor suggested greater depth than most performances, and, if the finale received a reading that was more conventional, that term could not be applied to the programme-building.

Next, indeed, came Verdi's *Te Deum*, for which the *London Philharmonic Choir* joined the orchestra. They sang excellently, their tone being *warm* and *finely* balanced, their diction very clear in quiet passages, *especially considering that* a large orchestra was also playing.

Luckily, the choir's presence meant that we could for once have a complete performance of Ravel's *Daphnis et Chloe* Suite No 2, for the voices have much to add to the "Lever du Jour" and "Dance generale". This made the whole occasion worthwhile, for, although Mr Leinsdorf's interpretation was rather direct and straightforward, the sheer sensuous beauty of Ravel's music is such that it can benefit, up to a point, from a simple approach. And in the central "Pantomime" all sections of the woodwind excelled.

Max Harrison

Weekend at Snape

Henze's commitment through music

This summer *Music and Politics*, the coolected writings of Hans Werner Henze between 1953 and 1981, will be published by Faber. Among articles on specific works of his own, on Mahler, on German music in the 1940s and 1950s, many of them seductively and provocatively written, is one on Benjamin Britten. Henze recalls the deep impression made on him by *Peter Grimes*, the "echoes thrown back by the horizon of the sea". He dedicated his 1958 *Kammermusik* to Britten and *El Cimarron* was premièred at Snape in 1970.

At the weekend Henze returned to Snape for the first of this year's three academic symposiums at the Britten-Pears School (Walton in June, Britten in October), taking part in an intensive two days of films, discussions and concerts organized and directed by Patrick Carnegy, assisted by Jan Latham-Koenig and Donald Mitchell.

It was both apt and illuminating that Donald Mitchell should choose to focus the discussion of "Music, Politics and Society" through a comparison of Britten and Henze with particular reference to Britten's *Our Hunting Fathers* and Henze's *Essay on Pigs*. An investigation of Britten's despairing awareness of prewar fascism and Henze's reaction to the aftermath of the same political forces led to the crucial question of the "decodibility" of political message through music (*Pigs*, Henze says, is a document, not a pamphlet,) and on to the broader apolitical, or perhaps more deeply political, question of the composer as communicator.

This ran like a ground bass through the entire weekend. It was in order to free himself to speak more clearly, more directly, that Henze drew away from the serialist orthodoxy of the Darmstadt school, soaked himself in the melodic sun of Italy ("There *the soul speaks* out through the chest!"). For this, too, he turned to the theatre to which and from which Henze believes all music moves and whose "stronger sense of reality" was demonstrated in recorded and filmed extracts from his too rarely performed operas. Meanwhile, the all-pervasive presence of the past in Henze's music wound its way in and out of discussion and musical examples.

Should students, then, be made to rewrite pieces from the past? Not necessarily. Perhaps going back could only come later in life, Henze replied. It was, after all, in 1977, at the age of 51, that Henze composed his fantasy tributes to Corelli and Vitali in *Aria de la folia espanola* and *Il Vitalino Raddoppiato*, both given warm-hearted and lively performances by the young Snape Maltings Training Orchestra with Peter Manning (violin), conducted by the composer on Sunday afternoon. Folded between *two symphonies* by Mozart ("a phenomenon that accompanies and vexes my whole existence"), the theatricality of the first, the sensuous yet precise parts for all its actors, the heady ease with which Henze the craftsman flashes his gifts in the second — both bore as eloquent witness to the *composer as communicator* as any talk of political ideology and social revolution.

Not that in Henze the political commitment which has coloured his life and work from the late 1960s has led to that kind of ideological affirmation that stultifies or denies the vital and imperative *questioning of* art. His fifth string quartet, dedicated to the memory of Britten and performed *courageously and* sensitively on Saturday by the young Locrian Quartet, was in contrast incomprehensible to some and disturbing to other course members. In the disquieting dissonance which tugs at its gentle lyricism, in its moments of reticence, and numbness, in the long, dislocated journey towards harmonic affirmation, it seems to articulate a part of that entire process of re-examination of the means and ends of expression, of the relationship between composer and public to which Henze constantly *returned in discussion*.

That this subject, with all its political and musical implications, could not be torn apart more vigorously, debated more energetically, was due as much to the diffidence and inexperience of the young course members as to the sometimes underprobing, over-reverential attitudes of its leaders. But thoughts were undeniably provoked, ears opened, and, before Henze comes to the Barbican in July, something of a balanced redressed in the opportunties to consider and assess the work of a com*poser of* whose prodigious and important output we have heard far too little in Britain in the *last decade*.

Hilary Finch

Bill Warhurst



Henze: prodigious output



Television

Expediency and the private patient

On the face of it, Shaw's remark that "there is nothing more insane in our society than allowing a doctor's income to depend on the illnesses of patients" is difficult to refute. But human beings tend to be suspicious of the simple, especially when it comes to their health, so that private medicine, like many of Shaw's targets, has not suffered unduly from his wit.

It is alive and increasingly well. One in 15 of the population now has private *health cover, showing a* growth that compensates for the fact that, as BBC2's *Horizon reported last night*, "the booming trade in sick Arabs in not what it was". They were *examining The Private Face of Medicine* and its links with the NHS, not *hoping for a once-and-for-all* answer to this continuing debate but trying to make a *few things clear*.

One thing they established was that not all who pay for *treatment think it right that* they should be able to buy it. Affluence and convenience *combine to over-ride* ethical objections. Evidence on this score came from members of the ETU, who dismayed the TUC by opting for private care and have been duly examined at *£128 a body*. That sounds like a bonus for BUPA but the checks re*vealed that electricians* were less healthy than managerial staff (a discovery that must confirm many subversive suspicions) so that subscriptions may have to rise for all.

They also pointed to the bad publicity the NHS had *had over recent years, which* has given rise to the belief that long delays are inevitable for everything whereas delays are only for non-urgent cases. This belief has helped the private medicine boom. *Horizon* instanced those areas where private medicine has no answer without unacceptable financial cost — *caring for the* aged and chronically disabled — and concluded that it is largely irrelevant to increasing social problems.

Hilary Henson wrote and produced the programme tightly and fairly, though it is unlikely to have budged people from their beliefs.

World in Action (Granada) *were also on the medical trail* with *Home Help*, an interesting programme on the pioneer work being done at Hyde, Cheshire, in treating the mentally ill. The Brindle House Community Health Centre treats the mentally ill while allowing them to stay in the community instead of being kept in hospital, admission to which can obviously increase anxieties.

Staff believe that, by being more accessible to patients, they can arrest deterioration to a more critical stage and the hospital, which has a democratic ambience — no white coats, nurses or drug trolleys, and more social workers than doctors — has reduced admission to hospital by 40 per cent.

Stephen Segaller was the producer of this typically fast-moving report.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Airs

Sadler's Wells

Paul Taylor's *Airs*, created for his own company in 1978 and now mounted for Ballet Rambert, is one of his lyrical dance suites, set (like his best known work, *Aureole*) to a group of pieces by Handel, in this instance selected from the Concerti Grossi, Op 3, and *Alcina, Ariodante, Berenice* and *Solomon*. The music is all most apt for dancing and makes an enjoyable sequence, alternating serious and lighter moods.

The choreography adopts mostly a slightly formal manner, to accord with Handel's, but with this creator there is always humane warmth underlying the gravity, and a sense of humour jostling it at moments. For dancers unused to his idiom, probably the hardest thing about the ballet is that it looks so *simple*; if those seemingly carefree movements are not done exactly, they will look lax.

It was a surprise on this occasion to find Robert North the chief offender in that respect, in spite of being the only member of the cast with previous experience of Taylor's ballets, in his London Contemporary days. His big physique ought to be at home in these dances, but perhaps it is too loose, or maybe Taylor's quick timing throws him.

Otherwise, the Rambert cast is perfectly presentable, with the spry Michael Ho and gracious Diane Walker already notable. What they do *not yet manage is to impose* their own convincing interpretation on the ballet. Nobody expects a *repertory* company to match the understanding which the choreographer's own regular *team* can give his work; but last year's production for American Ballet Theatre gave *Airs* a new look, coolly serene. It would be pleasent if Rambert could do likewise.

John Percival

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts active

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End, March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 22	Market rates (close) March 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7980-1.8060	$1.8000-1.8010	0.20-0.30c disc	0.68-0.78c disc
Montreal	$2.1920-2.2010	$2.1950-2.1960	0.43-0.53c disc	1.43-1.53c disc
Amsterdam	4.73-4.77fl	4.74½-4.75½fl	2½-2c prem	6¼-5¾c prem
Brussels	80.50-81.20f	80.90-81.10f	25-45c disc	72-92c disc
Copenhagen	14.56-14.62k	14.60-14.61k	135-230ore disc	650-785ore disc
Dublin	1.2325-1.2425p	1.2330-1.2340p	60-80p disc	180-205p disc
Frankfurt	4.29-4.32m	4.30-4.31m	2-1½pf prem	4⅞-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	126.30-127.30e	126.70-127.00e	70-193c disc	200-420c disc
Madrid	189.25-190.25p	189.50-189.70p	15-45c disc	110-145c disc
Milan	2358-2371lr	2368-2360lr	33½-39½lr disc	75-84lr disc
Oslo	10.86-10.92k	10.86-10.87k	90-160ore disc	440-510ore disc
Paris	11.22-11.29f	11.23½-11.24½f	13-15c disc	26½-30½c disc
Stockholm	10.54-10.59k	10.55-10.56k	65 prem-5ore disc	160-90ore disc
Tokyo	438-443y	440½-441½y	2.95-2.65y prem	7.65-7.30y prem
Vienna	30.15-30.35sch	30.17-30.22sch	16-13gro prem	35-29gro prem
Zurich	3.41-3.44f	3.42-3.43f	2⅞-2⅝c prem	6⅞-6⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 91.3.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13½ Low 12

Week Fixed: 13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅝	2 months	12⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	12½	3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13³⁄₁₆-13¹⁄₁₆	1 month	13¾
2 months	12²⁹⁄₃₂-12²⁵⁄₃₂	2 months	13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12¹⁹⁄₃₂-12¹⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	13⅛
6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	13¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¼-14	7 months	13⅝-13⅜
2 months	14¼-14	8 months	13⅝-13⅜
3 months	14⅛-13⅞	9 months	13¾-13½
4 months	13⅞-13⅝	10 months	13¾-13½
5 months	13⅝-13⅜	11 months	13¾-13½
6 months	13⅝-13⅜	12 months	13⅝-13⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13⅜-13¼	6 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13⁹⁄₁₆-13½	12 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13¾-13⅝	3 months	13½
7 days	13⅝	6 months	13⅜
1 month	13⅝	1 year	13⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13¾-13⅝ Close 12½

1 week	13¾-13⅝	6 months	13⅝-13½
1 month	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅝-13½
3 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅝-13½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14⅛ 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6990-1.7140
Bahrein	0.6765-0.6795
Finland	8.2390-8.2790
Greece	110.30-112.30
Hongkong	10.5040-10.5440
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5115-0.5145
Malaysia	4.1535-4.2235
Mexico	80-81
New Zealand	2.3125-2.3325
Saudi Arabia	6.1415-6.1715
Singapore	3.8115-3.8415
South Africa	1.8665-1.8815

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4570-1.4590
† Canada	1.2193-1.2195
Netherlands	2.6315-2.6345
Belgium	45.00-45.05
Denmark	8.1050-8.1150
West Germany	2.3875-2.3885
Portugal	70.40-70.60
Spain	105.15-105.25
Italy	1310-1311
Norway	6.0275-6.0375
France	6.2430-6.2450
Sweden	5.8575-5.8675
Japan	244.85-245.00
Austria	16.75-16.77
Switzerland	1.8995-1.9005

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 US $0.8200-0.8202

Euro-$ Deposits

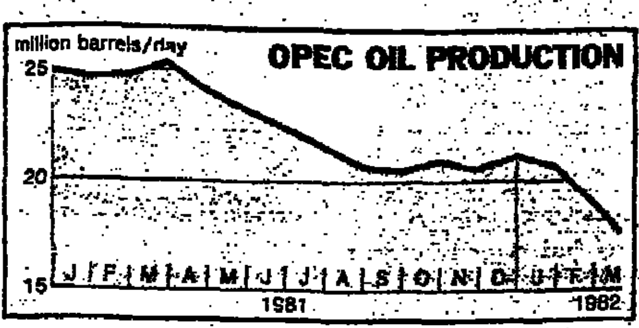
(%) calls, 14½-15½; seven days, 14¾-15; one month, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆; three months, 14⅞-15⅛; six months, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $318.80 (an ounce); pm, $320.80 close, $321.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $330-332 (£183.25-184.25).
Sovereigns (new): $78.5-79.5 (£43.50-44).

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS NEWS



The decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to place a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day underlines how sharply the oil glut has eaten into demand for their oil. At the start of last year, Opec output was running at 25 million barrels a day, which means that during the past 15 months it has fallen by a third. As recently as 1979, the output was at an all-time peak of just under 32 million barrels a day.

Thorn buys computer firms

Thorn EMI is to buy two computer service business from BOC, the industrial gas manufacturer. No price has been disclosed but it is expected to be between £6m and £9m for the two businesses — Software Sciences and BOC Datasolve. Based at Farnborough and Sunbury, they have a turnover of about £30m, employ 920 people, and represent the major part of the BOC International computer services division. Detailed negotiations are continuing.

Tokyo gold market opens

Tokyo's gold futures market, the first new commodity to be introduced in Japan for 30 years, opens today. The exchange will intially concentrate on domestic business, and will expand into international trading later. Price movements will be limited to 10 per cent above or below the previous day's closing price, a margin of 20 per cent will be required and the exchange hopes for a turnover of 240 tonnes in the first year.

Invergordon's fate in balance

Ministers are meeting today to consider the fate of the Invergordon plant which British Aluminium decided to close at the end of last year. Discussions are understood to centre on the terms under which the plant would be supplied with power, probably from hydroelectricity. Several companies have shown interest in buying the plant, and British Aluminium says that, if the power price is right, it is prepared to reinvest,

£300m steel deal

The state-owned Voest-Alpine engineering group of Austria has signed a £299.5m contract with the Soviet Union for a plant capable of producing 750,000 tonnes of steel annually from scrap metal. Finance of the mill, to be sited in Byelorussia and in operation by the end of 1984, is being provided by Austrian banks.

● India will shortly invite tenders for building a new port near Bombay, at an estimated cost of $644m (£358m).

MARKET SUMMARY

Pearson Longman takes off

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 558.1 down 4.6
FT Gilts 69.06 up 0.61
FT all share 322.20 down 0.96
Bargains 21,010

Pearson Longman shares soared from 248p to 272p yesterday amid rumours that a renewed takeover attempt from S Pearson was imminent. But with its shares slipping 1p to 248p, S Pearson would need to bid considerably more than the one share and 30p it successfully offered in 1978 to pick up the 26.4 per cent of Pearson Longman which it does not already own.

Mr Michael Hare, deputy chairman of S Pearson and chairman of Pearson Longman, said: "I cannot comment on market rumours"

An intriguing three cornered takeover contest in the proerty sector moved one step nearer being resolved with the publication by Federated land of its offer document for Estates & General.

M. P. Kent, the Bristol-based property group, hopes to use its 15 per cent stake in Federated to block the deal and takeover Federated itself.

"We feel that the proposals advanced (by Kent) did not benefit shareholders so we have gone ahead with the offer document", said Mr Peter Meyer, Federated Land chairman.

Federated shares were 1p better at 154p while Estates & General eased 1p to 62p. M.P. Kent were unchanged at 68p.

Leading equities made a dull start to the second leg of the account, with Turner & Newall again one of the leading fall, down 7p to 65p, on further reflection of last week's heavy losses. Thorn EMI were 2p easier at 428p on news that it had acquired BOC Group's computer services business.

The FT Index closed down 4.6 at 558.1.

Business in gilts was brisk, helped by last Friday's news that the rate of inflation was no longer increasing. Long dated issues showed gains of up to £1, with mediums £¾ better and shorts £½ up at the official close and gaining a further £¼ after hours.

BAT slipped 8p to 403p as its battle for Marshall Field goes on. Meanwhile Sketchley was unchanged at 269p as the United States Justice Department's anti trust division extended its iriquiry into ARA services' $37 a share bid for Means Inc.

Sketchley came in first with a bid worth $33 a share and while it awaits the outcome of the investigation is not increasing its offer. Woodrow Wyatt printing group slipped 1p to a 1981/2 low of 8p after disclosing a half year loss of £596,000 pre-tax, against £24,600 the previous year, and passing payment of a dividend.

Oils rallied after initial gloom following the week-end Opec meeting, and although leaders ended the day with falls, there were gains for exploration issues with Marinex 20p ahead at 103p and Carless Capel 5p firmer at 154p. George Wimpey shed 1p to 109p on news that it was at an advanced stage in negotiations to acquire the quarrying, road construction and ready-mixed concrete business of Hobbs (Quarries) Holdings. Hobbs is one of the largest independent producers of aggregates in the United Kingdom with an anticipated 1982 turnover of £25m.

Willis Faber put on 5p to 420p ahead of final results due today as Sheppards and Chase declared in a review of the sector that insurance brokers were undervalued.

Although premium rate cutting is likely to remain the response to competitive pressures in the current year, 1983 should see a substantial rise in profits, say the brokers. The next few years will see faster changes in the world's insurance industries than at any previous time.

Among its individual assessments, Sheppards and Chase pick C E Heath for its international spread and a valuable United States connection.

COMMODITIES

● There was aggressive selling of near cocoa in London and New York, which forced March cocoa down by £33 a tonne to £1,038. But May cocoa was stronger and rose £2 to £1,041, reversing the backwardation which developed on Friday. Settlement was not much improved by the International Cocoa Oranization's decision last week to borrow $75m from a group of Brazilian banks. It should be remembered, however, that the March position is close to expiry.

● Coffee, the March position of which plunged £85 last week, gained £2 for the near contract to £1,389 a tonne. May coffee, however, weakened by £7 to £1,227. The international Coffee Organization started two weeks of talks yesterday which are expected to deal with indicator prices for different coffees, an updated quota distribution, and reserve stocks.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Market closed Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,223.19 up 15.98

CURRENCIES

● The French franc again bumped along its EMS floor, while the Belgian Franc also came under pressure. All EMS currencies were dragged down against the dollar and sterling.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8005 up 10 points
Index 91.3 up 0.2
DM 4.3050
Fr F 11.2550
Yen 440.50

Dollar
Index 115.0 up 0.3
DM 2.3880 up 50 pts

Gold
$321 up $5.75

TODAY

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, address the Institute of Directors' annual convention, Royal Albert Hall, London, 10am-6pm. Unemployment figures and unfilled vacancies (March provisional)

Board meetngs: Interims: British Car Auction, Fairview Estates, Paterson Zochons, Ricardo Consulting Engineers. Finals: Brent Chemicals International, Equity and Law Life Assurance, Fairclough Construction, Fife Indmar, Findlay Packaging,

MONEY MARKETS

● The undertone was slightly firmer. The Bank bought £505m. of bills, having forecast a shortage of £550m.

Domestic Rates:
Base rates 13%
3-month interbank 13 11/16-13 9/16

Euro Currency Rates:
3 month dollar 14⅞-15⅛
3 month DM 9¼-9⅛
3 month Fr.F. 23¾-23½

Matthews resigns from ACC board

By Drew Johnston

Lord Matthews, a non-executive director of Associated Communications Corporation, resigned last night from the board after an abortive attempt by ACC's non-executive directors to remove Mr Robert Holmes a'Court as chairman.

At yesterday's board meeting Mr Holmes a'Court survived a vote of confidence by seven votes to four.

Mr Holmes a'Court, who is also chairman of TVW which is bidding 110p a share for ACC, told the board that he did not consider he had a conflict of interests that required him to step down.



Lord Matthews

He said there was no legal requirement to do so under the takeover code, and he believed the recently constituted ACC bids committee was an appropriate mechanism to consider takeover offers received by the company.

Lord Matthews was chairman of the bids committee and is chief executive of Trafalgar House the property conglomerate.

Mr Holmes a'Court had also given an undertaking to the Takeover Panel not to take part in any board discussions of the takeover offers.

The other members were Sir Leo Pliatzkey, Mr Ellis Birk and Mr Tony Lucas, all non-executive directors except for Mr Lucas. Last night Sir Leo resigned from this committee.

Sir Leo said: "I took the view that in the present circumstances it would be preferable if Mr Holmes a'Court stood down from his position as chairman while remaining chief executive for a limited period during the bid situation. I also made it clear that normally I do not disassociate myself from collective decisions even if I disagree with them; on this occasion I would feel free to make this position public.

'Blackmail' row on Channel 4

By Torin Douglas

Advertisers are furious with independent television over sales arrangements for advertising on Channel Four.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has allowed ITV companies to link Channel Four with existing the ITV channel for the calculation of regional discounts. Advertisers claim that this will lead to "conditional selling", with the television contractors, forcing them to buy time on Channel Four if they want peak breaks on ITV.

"It shows that the IBA doesn't understand how the system works", said Mr David Wheeler, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising. "The fact that people are forced to give into blackmail doesn't mean that it's a good thing."

The director of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Mr Kenneth Miles, agreed. "We are very unhappy about. The IBA is kidding itself if it thinks this won't lead to conditional selling."

The two organizations were notified yesterday by Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, who said that the linking of channels for parity discount schemes would be permitted provided it did not result in conditional selling.

The IBA would monitor arrangements and any complaints could go to the IBA's Advertising Liaison Committee, on which advertisers, agencies, the ITV companies and the IBA are represented.

Meanwhile, the institute is to collect evidence of possible abuse and will present it to the liaison committee, which is chaired by Lord Thomson. "I have had many complaints from agencies", said Mr Wheeler.

10 pc rise in German exports

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, March 22

West German exports jumped by 10 per cent last month helping to lift the country's visible trade surplus to DM3,624m (about £840m) in February from DM1,100m in January.

The West German federal bank estimated that the country's current account balance of payments deficit fell to DM600m last month from DM3,400m in January.

The improvement had been expected by foreign exchange markets and contributed to the strength of the Deutsche mark against the French and Belgian francs.

Over the first two months of this year, West German exports rose by 15 per cent compared with the same period of 1981 to DM65,900m while imports increased by only 6 per cent to DM 61,100m according to official figures issued today.

□ Continued speculation on an imminent realignment of currencies within the EMS hit the French franc from the start of trading yesterday. The franc spent the day pinned to its permitted EMS floor against the strongest currency, the Dutch guilder. The Belgian Franc also fell close to its EMS floor.

□ The Luxembourg Government has submitted to Belgium a list of changes it seeks to the Belgo-Luxembourg monetary union after last month's 8.5 per cent devaluation of the Belgian and Luxembourg francs within the EMS. A ministerial-level meeting between the two countries Thursday will discuss the move.

● Britain's consulting engineers had £46.9m worth of overseas work in hand last year, an increase of 21 per cent over 1980.

Irish industry board chief

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

A leading Belfast accountant is to spearhead what the Government hopes will be a revitalizing industrial development drive for Northern Ireland.

Sir Desmond Lorimer, aged 57, is to chair the forthcoming Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland, which this summer will take over the work of the Northern Ireland Development Agency with the present industrial development work of the provincial Department of Commerce.

Sir Desmond is chairman of Lamont Holdings, a Belfast conglomerate of 10 companies operating in property, life assurance, textiles, and engineering and a senior partner in chartered accountants Harwood Banner Smylie.

Company profits start to recover

By David Blade
Economics Editor

Company profits went up by a quarter between the first and second halves of last year, according to figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Income from employment went up by only 5½ per cent during the period, a result of low pay rises and a continuing loss of jobs.

The profits estimates are net of stock appreciation, but give an exaggerated picture of the performance of most companies because they include the impact of North Sea oil.

Profits from this sector have been rising but there seems no reason to doubt that profits outside the North Sea sector have also been rising after touching very low levels in 1980.

The figures were published along with data on income expenditure and output used by the CSO to assess gross

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
At constant factor cost (1975-100)

		Expenditure data	Income data	Output data	Average estimate
1979	Q1	106.7	108.8	108.4	108.0
	Q2	110.6	113.2	112.2	112.0
	Q3	109.1	111.4	110.0	110.2
	Q4	109.3	112.0	110.7	110.7
1980	Q1	108.8	111.8	109.9	110.2
	Q2	106.5	109.7	108.2	108.1
	Q3	106.0	107.3	106.4	106.6
	Q4	105.3	106.8	104.9	105.6
1981	Q1	105.4	105.2	104.3	104.9
	Q2*	—	105.5	104.0	—
	Q3*	—	106.0	104.4	—
	Q4	106.1	106.8	104.8	105.9

*As a result of the industrial action by civil servants, no estimate of the expenditure-based measure is available. The estimate for the income data is less reliable than usual.

The estimate of the output measure of gdp in the forth quarter is unchanged from its earlier figure of 104.8, a 0.4 per cent rise fom the figure of 104.4 now estimated for the third quarter.

Expenditure estimate, which has been higher than the output measure throughout the recession, is set at 106.1.

The income estimate for gdp is thought to have risen strongly in the final quarter to 106.8 from a third quarter figure of 106. However, the estimate for the third quarter is particularly uncertain.

The average estimate for gdp as a whole was 105.9 in the final quarter, up 0.3 per cent from the level of the final quarter of 1980 but still well below the average level for that year.

The Government expects the economy to grow by about 1½ per cent



George Crane

Arriving for work yesterday: Sir Freddie Laker Limited

Sir Freddie sets up air consultancy business

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sir Freddie Laker, whose airline company collapsed last month owing millions to banks and other creditors, was back in business kesterday behind the desk on the aviation consultancy business he has set up with Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the Lonrho chief executive.

The new company, Sir Freddie Laker Ltd, which is based at Lonhro's City offices in Cheapside has a paid-up capital of £10,000 of which Sir Freddie has put up half, and a £½m authorized capital.

Sir Freddie has for the moment abandoned plans to start a "People's Airline" and withdrawn his licence applications to the Civil Aviation Authority because he saw no chance of getting under way in time for the summer business.

However, Sir Freddie is still looking at plans for a new airline starting next year. Meanwhile he would harness his expertise in the consultancy business. He said he already had two customers and planned to develop it into a multi-million pound business within five years.

Sir Freddie said he would be havingg a meeting with Lloyds Bank to decide what to do with the donations sent to him by the public. Over £70,000 has been received. "My guess is that it will be going back to the people who sent it," he said.

1,200 jobs lost at British Aerospace

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

British Aerospace has become he latest casualty of the Government's defence cuts. The company yesterday announced the closure of three of its sites with the loss of about 1,200 jobs over the next 12 months.

The cutbacks are the first by British Aerospace since the nationalization in 1977 and subsequent "privatization" a year ago when the sale of 50 per cent of the company's equity realized £150m. for the Government.

Its site at Holme-on-Spalding Moor, on the North Humberside, where 400 workers are involved in aircraft development, will be run down over the next six to 12 months. About 75 per cent of the workforce are expected to be offered alternative employment

In Lincolnshire, a small stores, depot at Bracebridge Heath which employs about 200 people is to be run down over a similar period.

The axe is expected to fall heaviest at the company's site at Bitteswell, Leicestershire which has a workforce of about 1,000 and which has been involved mainly in repair and maintenance work for the Royal Air Force.

The accelarated withdrawal of the Vulcan bomber and the larger volume of repair and maintenance work done by the RAF were blamed for the decision to wind down

Apprentices and other trainees at Bitteswell will be offered continued training elsewhere and some workers would be offered alternative work, but several hundred redundancies are expected.

Traditionally a substantial part of the workload at the three sites has derived from miscellaneous work for the Ministry of Defence the company said in a statement.

"In the light of the current reductions of MoD expenditure in this field, British Aerospace has concluded that these sites cannot remain viable.

EEC makes formal trade protest over Japan

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 22

European Community tradeministers today decided to step up diplomatic pressure on Japan to open its markets more to European goods by lodging a formal trade complaint under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

Proceedings come under Article 23 which provides for consultations between the two sides on the whole range of their trade problems. If the formal bilateral talks fail, the issues will be referred to special arbitration.

The idea is to use Gatt machinery to make the Japanese more receptive to arguments that have been repeated many times in exchanges between Brussels and Tokyo. The move has been likened to dispatch of a solicitor's letter in a dispute between neighbours.

The root cause of economic friction is Japan's tendency for low imports. The EEC hope is that the Japanese will now be so impressed by being put in the dock in Gatt that they will take quick action to meet the European grievances for fear of finding themselves under further attack at the world economic summit at Versailles in June.

The EEC statement called for "tangible assurances" that Japan will moderate exports to the EEC of sensitive products such as cars, colour television sets and numerically-controlled machine tools.

But Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, warned it would be foolish "to be trigger happy" and try to keep the Japanese out of European markets. Such action, could result in increased competition from Japanese manufacturers on Third World markets.

He also cautioned against lecturing the Japanese to change their macro-economic policies in the interests of achieving a better balance in their trade,

Early decision urged for cable

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

A cable television system for Britain which would start in early 1986 and which would harness technology developed in the United Kingdom instead of that being used in the United States has been recommended for government approval.

The Cabinet Information Advisory Panel report on cable television, published yesterday, favours a British cable television system with at least 30 channels.

"The technology has not been applied in the United Kingdom because current cable systems have no use for it. Similar technology is being developed in Japan and France," the report says.

The authors of the report urge the Government to decide soom to allow the cable system to be operational in most cities in the United Kingdom to coincide with direct satellite television broadcasting due to start in 1986.

If the British technology was adopted groups of 50 to 100 subscribers would be connected to a local switching point in a small box at the end of the street.

The authors suggest that the system which would require an investment of £1,000m each year for the next 10 years to install the system nationally would generate substantial benefits for the British industry. The cable cost alone for wiring an expected 50 per cent of United Kingdom homes is estimated to be in the region of £2,000m-£3,000m.

The report emphasizes that the prospects are bleak for those commercial cable systems at present in operation in the United Kingdom. At the moment about 14 per cent of homes are wired for television mainly to improve reception of the three national broadcast channels. Seven companies are engaged in two year experiments which began last year to measure the response of the public to cable television. Most are providing about three of four channels in addition to the three broadcast channels.

The expiry of the colour television patent held by the German company Telefunken next year has concerned the Cabinet Advisory Panel.

"The prospects for indigenous manufacture of standard colour television sets are similarly poor, owing to the expiry of the PAL patent protection at the end of 1983", the report claims.

Twenty-one organizations contributed to the report.

Boom for cable suppliers, page 10
Leading article, page 9

US car men agree pay freeze

From Christopher Thomas
New York, March 22

General Motors has reached a tentative deal with the United Auto Workers Union that could save the company up to $3,000m (£1,660m) in the 30-month life of the contract.

The agreement, 37 hours of negotiations in Detroit, will save thousands of jobs and may bring in lower car prices in the United States.

GM workers will give up annual pay rises, lose up to nine days holiday a year, and defer cost of living increases for nine months.

A jubilant Mr Alfred Warren, GM's industrial relations vice president, was "very, very pleased."

The agreement, similar to that reached by UAW and Ford last month, will now go to the union's general council and then to a ballot of the 490,000 current and laid-off GM hourly workers. Union leaders are confident

The deal includes penalties for absenteeism that were vigorously opposed in the past. If a worker misses 20 per cent of workdays during a six-month period he will be fined 20 per cent of his benefits over the next six months.

The company, in return, will reopen four plants facing shutdown and will close none for two years. GM also agreed to extend lifetime job guarantees at four unspecified plants and to a profit-sharing scheme.

Mr Douglas Fraser, the UAW president, said the agreement would affect future car prices, though no price cuts were agreed. "We sought a greater measure of job security and to stop plant closures," he said. "We have been successful".

The toughestr talking concerned the extensive use of outside and foreign suppliers,

Opec members may break ranks

Cutback in oil output has little impact

By Jonathan Davis

The attempt by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to stop the fall in prices by cutting back production was greeted with distinct scepticism on the oil and stock markets yesterday.

On the spot market, where individual cargoes of crude oil and oil products are traded, prices were little changed from what they were before Opec's weekend agreement to put a new ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day on output. Crude oil and products have been selling at discounts of about $5 to $6 a barrel below the official Opec reference price of $34.

While there were no major cargoes of crude bought or sold, product prices were quoted at the equivalent of $28.70 a barrel, although there was some firming in gas oil due to covering of short positions. Dealers are sceptical whether Opec has done enough to prevent a further weakening of prices in the face of the two to three million barrels a day oil surplus.



Nigel Lawson

Dealers and oil analysts also suspect that some of Opec's 13 members will be tempted to break ranks either by producing more than their quotas or by selling at large hidden discounts to the official price.

On the oil futures market, prices of lots also ended the day little changed after dropping by $3 to $4 a tonne when trading started.

Gas oil lots for immediate delivery were sold at $271 a tonne, and $256 a tonne for delivery in April. Forward prices imply that the oil prices will not recover until aout August.

Oil shares failed to react sharply to the Vienna meeting, with BP and Shell adding only a few pence. The view was that much of what been decided by Opec had already been discounted, and there was also doubt about its impact.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary stressed that the fall in prices was no reason to doubt the promising outlook for the North Sea. "It is time to answer the Jeremiahs who are crying doom over lower oil prices, over the achievements and future of the North Sea and over the Government's plans to enable BNOC's oil production business to prosper and expand in the private sector".

BROKER BOUGHT

Mercantile House, the expanding money broking group, has paid £6.5m for Charles Fulton, an ailing money broker. Gill & Duffus, which had held a sizable stake in Fulton, will make about £2.8m from the sale.

Last year Fulton made pretax profits of £834,000, but at the moment it is only breaking even.

The firm's heaviest losses have been in the New York money broking and London foreign exchange operations. Mr John Barkshire, Mercantile House Chairman, said that the New York money broking side probably would be closed and the London foreign exchange interests integrated into the group's existing business.

Gill & Duffus recently announced a sharp fall in profits caused by losses in America.

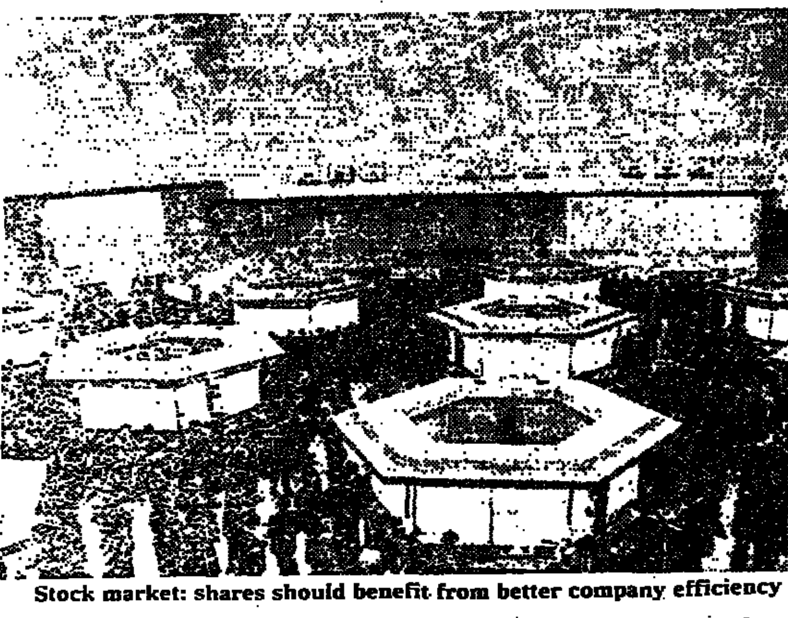
Gloom in the stock market . . . boom for cable suppliers

But worries may prove premature

"Buy until the Bufget; the Stock Market is going to be flat after it" (Sally White Writes). Such was the word in the City in the early part of the year, and since the market has certainly been down enough for questions fo be asked about the likely attraction of equities to institutional investors. For that old chestnut "Sell in May and go away", should the investor read March?

Those who are pessimistic about equities produce a long list: redundancies continue to rise in industry, and the level of wage inflation is tailing off. So pension funds and life assurance groups, who put over £3,000m into the market each year, are under pressure. Latest figures put the growth in the inflow of cash down from 15 per cent to 5 per cent.

Unit trust, traditionally heavy on equity investment, place only £300m net a year in the equity market. So even if private investors decide to save *via* this route, rather than spend it on the Riveria, Adriatic or Mukanos they will not make a large impact on the all-share index.



Stock market: shares should benefit from better company efficiency

Not until July do the gilt dividends, which are a very important source of funds to the major investment groups, again. (It was the January dividends that helped to fuel the pre-Budget rise in the index).

Various bills are dropping heavily on the institutions' desks, taking money that would otherwise go into the markets, rate bills, wage bills (up 6 to 8 per cent) and fuel bills.

Optimists say it is amazing how the money is produced if fund managers believe a rise is the equity market is likely. The dull performance of equities is merely a lull while the institutions await the company news that will flow over the next few weeks: not a sector is lacking in wide representations.

Inflation prospects are also looking better after Friday's announcement of no rise in the retail price index between January and February.

Prospects for company profits, after all the rationalization on labour, head offices and unprofitable products undertaken by British industry over the last couple of years, look convincing. Profits, according to Phillips & Drew, could rise by as much as 25 per cent at pre-tax level over the next year when oil company recovery is included.

Dividend yields are historically high, at around 6.6 per cent at current price levels, against a long term average of 5½ per cent. These are the sort of statistics that are likely to convince the major funds that a rise in equity values is justified.

The relationship with gilt yields suggests the market will at least be stable. Competition from index-linked gilts will probably not materialize until fund managers are more familiar with this new form of papers.

It is probably a mistake to be too gloomy.

US challenge in TV sector

British industry faces a hard fight against United States companies with far greater experience of installing and operating cable television systems, if it is to make the most of the "rewiring Britain" boom that the Government is about to launch (Clive Cookson writes).

Even though Whitehall will try to tailor the cable system's technical specifications to give home manufacturers the best chance, there are many components that can only be imported from the United States — at least at first.

A primary capital investment of £2,500m will be required to connect an expected demand of half the homes in Britain. Another £1,500m could be spent on additional services, such as viewdata and home security, to be laid on by cable. The annual increase in programming cannot be judged until the pattern of services has been established, but it is likely to amount to several hundred million pounds a year.

The cable itself is the part of the system where British industry is best placed to compete. BICC will be the main beneficiary, manufacturing both coaxial cable for the local connections and optical fibres for long distance lines.

Good grounds for property

Competition for indexed-linked gilts could actually increase institutional demandfor property investment, according to Phillips & Drew in their latest look at property and property unit trusts (Sally White writes). This is part of the brokers' counter-argument for those who maintain that index-linked gilts ae the answer to all the fund-managers' prayers.

Property had recently consistently outperformed inflation — that is property as measured by the Phillips & Drew indes of the 11 leading exempt property funds. The average over five years is 19.7 per cent on the index, against 12.9 per cent for inflation, but over ten years the index rose 13.1 per cent, while inflation rose by 14.2 per cent.

Best performing of the unit trusts — all of which are designed for tax exempt funds — is Pennine, where the managers are Matthews, Goodman & Postlethwaite, who are estate managers in London and Liverpool.

As is so often the case with good performance, the managers have stuck to what they know and have invested predominantly in industrial property in the Midlands and Yorkshire, areas where most institutions would not even consider buying industrial property.

The reason for the continued pressure on the property market is the shortage of prime property sites — while there is likely to be no shortage of index-linked gilts once the investor has been won over.

INTERNATIONAL



SOUTH AFRICA

Rustenburg Platinum, South Africa's biggest producer of the metal suffered a severe fall in profits during the six months to the end of February to R43.4m (£24.1£m) from R116m. In the 12 months to the end of August 1981 Rustenburg's pretax profits were R233m. The company has declared an interim dividend of 12.5 cents, the same as last year. Rustenburg said that the lower profits were caused by a substantial decline in sales volume. The company is believed to be stockpiling platinum while the depression in the motor industry, one of its largest customers, continues.

HONGKONG

Hongkong business leaders have reacted calmly to the new agreement on textile exports to the United States, which severely reduces growth rates for 23 "hot-selling" categories to 0.5 per cent to two per cent annually until December 1987. This includes shirts, trousers, blouses, twills and satins and accounts for two-thirds of Hongkong's textile exports to the United States.

W GERMANY

Talks in West Germany between management and unions on the future of ENKA's chemical fibres plant in Kassel will restart tomorrow after an independent viability study.

● West German crude oil imports fell 14.8 per cent to 11.98 million tonnes in the first two months of 1982 from 14.06 million tonnes in the like year-earlier period, the federal trade office has reported.

KUWAIT

The Kuwaiti government has been advised to trim public sector spending owing to reduced oil revenue. The recommendation came from the finance ministry which forecast A$3,500m budget deficit in 1990 if output is one million barrels a day, but A$500m deficit if production is 1,400,000 barrels a day.

ITALY

Provisional March figures for the Italian City of Milan showed that inflation dropped below 16 per cent for the first time in years on an annual basis, while the monthly increase of cost of living stood at 0.92 per cent compared with a nationwide rise of 1.3 per cent in February.

SWEDEN

L. M. Ericcson of Sweden has signed a $100m contract for telephone equipment with the South Korean Government. The order, was landed in competition with Siemens, Nippon Electric, Northern Telecom and ITT and is the company's largest ever in south-east Asia.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Railways will buy 15 diesel electric locomotives costing $19.9m from Japan, financed partly by the eighth yen credit of $90.07m which has agreed to provide Malaysia.

MORGAN GRENFELL

Backing for disclosure of reserves

Morgan Grenfell Holdings, one of the City's leading merchant banks which yesterday reported a two-fifths rise in net profits to £10.1m, says that it favours disclosure of hidden reserves. Mr Bill Mackworth-Young, vice-chairman, thought it would be a good idea if inner reserves were revealed although Morgan Grenfell would not disclose as long as competitors kept hidden reserves. Many accepting houses strongly oppose disclosure.

Morgan Grenfell's profits were struck after tax and transfer to inner reserves. The bank, which has been growing fast on the back of its international expansion, has raised disclosed profits from £2.8m in 1976 while the balance sheet, which extended by two-fifths last year, has risen from £699,000 to £2,130m during the five years to 1981.

Morgan Grenfell has stuck to traditional merchant bank activities and about two-thirds of its gross income is drawn from fees while about half its fee income in turn relates to international business.

The increase in proifits was well spread with both domestic and international banking showing a higher level of activity. Total advances rose from £491m to £757m with EGCD lending more than doubled to £232m.

In corporate finance, the bank earned a record income and the largest contribution to group profits. After the sale by Morgan Guaranty Trust of most of its 33 per cent stake in Morgan Grenfell, a new American investment banking subsidiary has been set up to plug an important gap in the group's coverage.

BEATSON CLARK

Clear profit

Beatson Clark, the glass container maker for the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, saw further improvement in profits last year.

Pretax profits for the year to January rose to £2.33m from £1.24m the previous year. Sales were marginally increased despite difficult trading at £28.1m against £25.5m. So the final dividend has been raised to 7.86p gross making a total payment of 12.14p gross against 10p last time. The group's shares rose 4p to 200p, 2p above the year's high.

Mr David Clark, chairman, said profit levels improved because of higher productivity. He added that additional gains in margins will depend on the balance between reductions in unit costs and inflation of input costs.

Meanwhile, the group feared that trading conditions would remain difficult this year with little growth projected in demand for glass containers.

QUEENS MOAT

Cash arranged

Queens Moat Houses, the hotel and catering group, will finanace its £30m acquisition of 26 hotels from Grand Metropolitan with a £14m rights issue, the issue of £3m worth of shares to Grand Met, and loans totalling £13m.

The underwritten rights issue of 41.6m ordinary shares and £3.85m of 10.5 per cent convertible loan stock will be on the basis of nine ordinary shares at 27p for every 10 held and £1 of loan stock for every 12 ordinary shares held.

After the acquisition, Grand Met will hold approximately 12.5 per cent of the enlarged ordinary share capital of Queens Moat.

The 15-year-term loans totalling £10m have been arranged with the group's clearing bankers with addtional facilities of £5m for capital expenditure, and working capital needs.

Pre-tax profits rose from £973,000 to £1.03m in the year to December

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Arrow Chem (I)	2.74(3.19)	0.091(0.13a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Breedon Lime (I)	1.85(1.88)	0.64(0.56)	—(—)	2.6(2.6)	—	—(7.62)
Chas Early (I)	3.61(3.39)	0.051(0.046a)	—(—)	0.3(0.3)	27/11	—(1.8)
David Dixon (F)	10.77(10.46)	0.89(0.78)	14 3(29.7)	7.7(7.7)	—	9.9(9.9)
El Oro Mining (F)	—(—)	0.22(0.18)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(2.1)
Exploration Co (I)	—(—)	0.31(0.3)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(1.05)
Five Oaks (F)	0.28(0.3)	0.011(0.003)	0.08(1.1)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Garton Eng (I)	4.87(6.57)	0.2a(0.34)	—(—)	—(3.15)	—	—(4.15)
Goodman Bros (F)	10.9(13.9)	0.23(0.43)	8.63(1.95)	1(0.96)	26/11	1(0.96)
Frank G. Gates (I)	17.5(19.7)	0.63(0.73)	5.1(5.2)	—(—)	—	—(2.0)
Keep Inv (I)	—(—)	0 025(0.037)	0.16(0.18)	0.15(0.15)	27/10	—(0.39)
Thomas Walker (F)	1.63(1.84)	0.1(0.16)	1.35(1.29)	0.5(0.5)	6/11	0.7(0.74)
Westmn & C Prps (F)	3.5(2.3)	0.56(0.42)	17(14.8)	2.7(2)	—	4(3)
Westpool Inv (F)	—(—)	1.61(0.75)	0.95(1.61)	0.76(—)	10/11	1 1(1.57b)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Adjusted.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper closed steadier yesterday. Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £839-40; three months, £867-67.50. Sales, 11,275 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £834-36; three months, £862-63.50. Sales: 500 tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £856-36.50; three months, £865-65.50. Settlement, £836.50. Sales: 7,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £834-34.50; three months, £861-61.50. Settlement, £834.50. Sales: 100 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was steadier.—Afternoon —Standard cash, £7195-7200 a tonne; three months, £7405-10. Sales, 775 tonnes. High grade, cash £7195-7200; three months, ££7405-10. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £7140-45; three months, £7360-70. Settlement, £7145. Sales, 420 tonnes. High grade, cash £7140-45; three months, £7360-70. Settlement, £7145. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, SM30 36 a picul.

ZINC closed steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £430-31.00 per tonne; three months, £435-37.00. Sales, 2,600 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £428.25-28.50; three months, £435-35.50. Settlement, £428 50. Sales, 5,075 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £172.55 ($311.00) a try once.

SILVER was quiet. — Bulliom market (fixing levels). — Spot, 391.85p per troy ounce (United States cints equivalent, 706.50); three months, 404.35p (731.80c); six months, 416.70p (757.60c); one year, 434 39p (812.40c). London Metal Exchange — Afternoon. — Cash, 393-94.0p; three months, 406-6.5p. Sales, 18 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 394-95.0p; three months, 406.5-7.0p. Settlement, 395.0p. Sales, 34 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady at the lower levels. — Afternoon. — Cash, £562-63.00 per tonne; three months, £585-85.50. Sales, 23,500 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £562-62.50; three months, £584-84 50. Settlement, £562.50. Sales, 9,100 tonnes.

NICKEL closed steadier — Afternoon. — Cash £3080-90 per tonne; three months, £3125-27. Sales, 162 tonnes. Morning — Cash, £3060-70; three months, £3100-10. Settlement, £3070. Sales, 222 tonnes.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne). Mch. 1389-1390; May, 1326-1328; July, 1176-1177; Sept, 1157-1158; Nov, 1148-1150; Jan, 1144-1150. Mch, 1135-1139. Sales: 2 746 lots including 76 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton) — Mrch, 1037-1039; May, 1041-1042; July, 1071-1072; Sept, 1102-1103; Mch, 1162-1164; May, 1176-1177. SalesL 3,550 lots. ICCO prices, daily (March 19), 84.86c; indicator price (March 22), 5-day average, 88 60c (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR. — The Lodon daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £152; the "whites" price was £3.00 higher at £168. Futures (£ per tonne). May, 158.50-159 00; Aug, 163 85-164 00; Oct, 169.00-169.25; Jan, 171 25-172 00; Mch, 176.15-176.25; May, 178 90-179.15; Aug, 180 25-185 00. Sales, 3,407 lots. ISA prices (March 19): daily, 11 16c. 15-day average, 11.45c.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). **WHEAT.** — Canadian Western Red Spring. No 1. 13½, unquoted. US Park Northern Spring. No 1. 14 per cent. April £115 00. May £112 50, £111 75. Trans-Shipment east coast sellers. US Hard winter. 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: March, £116; April, £119. May, £120.75; June, £122 sellers east coast.

MAIZE: French unquoted. S. Afr white — yellow, April May £79 00 seller.

BARLEY: — English feed fob: March £112; April June £115. June, £117 sellers east coast; April £115.50 paid Lowestoft. All cif UK unless stated.

TEA: — Competition for Indians remained strong at yesterday's London tea auction, but medium Assams lost one to two pence per kilo, while plainer types attracted less support at two to four pence per kilo below privious levels traders said.

Bright liquoring Africans were often one to three pence per kilo lower. Medium and plainer sorts showed less of a decline.

Ceylons met good demand at fully firm to dearer rates, particularly better quality sorts. South Indians were unchanged.

A total of 33,473 packages were on offer. — Reuter.

LME TETAL STOCKS: — Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver which is in troy ounces). Copper fell 275 to 124 450; Tin fell 275 to 40,205; Lead rose 375 to 68,600; Zinc rose 25 to 61,975; Aluminium rose 3,300 to 191,375; Nickel Rose 84 to 1,410; Silver rose 930 000 to 31.5m.

BIDS AND DEALS

The following proposed mergers are not to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: the acquisition by Touche Remnant of 20 per cent of Henry Ansbacher; Great Northern Investment Trust and RIT; Northern Foods and Keystone Foods.

Arlington Motor has sold for £1.4m its freehold premises at Chadwell Heath, Essex, which were up for sale after its business transferred to Basildon, Essex.

The company has also sold to Ipswich Cooperative society its business at Sudbury, Suffolk, where Arlington were Vauxhall-Opel-Bedford main dealers.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Philips, the Dutch electrical group, is making a 100m guilder (£21m) private placement of 10¼ per cent five year guilder notes at par, placement.

BROKERS' VIEWS

Energy glows amid engineering mists

GKN and Tube Investments' recent results have provided little guide to where the engineering industry is heading. Seymour, Pierce agree that the underlying trend is uncertain, but put forward a case for selective investment in the sector, on the grounds that destocking has ended and that the cuts in interest rates could encourage some restocking.

Particularly recommended in the sector is Howden Group, with its emphasis on the energy industry. Pretax profits for the yeat to April are forecast by Seymour, Pierce at £8.5m, up from £7.75m, and could rise to £10m next year.

Those results from Tube Investments have caused **Phillips & Drew** to rank the shares a buy; they are at their 10-year price relative low. Forecasts at the pretax level are for £6.5m for the first-half and £18.5m in the second half.

Nottingham Manufacturing, where Phillips & Drew see pretax at £6.5m and £15.5m for the first half and full year in 1982, is a "hold."

Victor Products (Wallsend) is a buy recommendation by **Scott, Goff, Hancock.** Pretax is forecast to rise to £1.6m for the year to April 1983.

Simon & Coates provide a *Private Investors' Bulletin* for those interested in taking an active interest in their investments, which, in addition to advice on tax, insurance, commodities and gold, lists share recommendations. The March bulletin suggests Drake & Scull, Linfood, Grand Metropolitan, Johnson Matthey, S & W Berisford and Tarmac.

Marks and Spencer's good trading performance over the Christmas period has attracted **Rowe & Pitman's** attention, and they are estimating that pretax profits will rise to £210m in 1982, then £240m in 1983. The group continues to increase volume sales with its ability to present the correct sales mix in both clothing and foods, the brokers say.

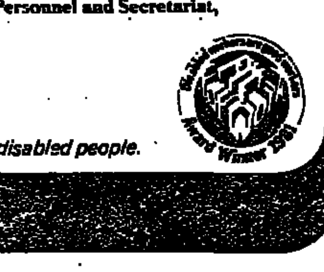
An "outstanding retail formula, strong management, the cash flow to finance a major development programme and well considered diversification", are the reasons **Fielding, Newson-Smith** are suggesting that J. Sainsbury should be bought on any weakness. They are forecasting £83m pretax profits for 1982 and a rise to £98m in 1983. Fitch Lovell is recommended by **Henderson Crosthwaite**, as is Brooke Bond. The brokers are going for £6m to £6.5m at Fitch Lovell after property profits for the year to April, and a 30 per cent rise in the following year, if the management's work begins to pay off.

Amgold is damned with faint praise by **Greenwell**, who rate it a "weak hold". Consolidated Gold Fields is only a hold, from **Sheppards and Chase.** Both reflect the continued weakness in the gold bullion market.

Sandhurst Marketing is a little company which rates a buy from **Rowe & Pitman.** The market capitalization is only just over £3m, but pretax profits are expected to rise from £360,000 to £630,000 this year and to just under £1m by 1983. It distributes stationery, office equipment, and manufacturers' chemical products for the car-care market.

Sally White

Legal appointments







Legal appointments also on page 19

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

'Takeover' proves us right

Forsaking our customary modesty, I can disclose that Nicholas Fleming's latest novel *Takeover*, due out next Monday, takes a speculative story in *The Times Business News* as its starting-point. Fortunately for our reputation, the story turns out to be true.

A distinguished City merchant bank is heading for disaster. To make matters worse, its major American investment is on the verge of bankruptcy. The shares plummet, leading to a run on deposits and finally the threat of a takeover bid for the bank itself. . .

Fleming — a solid yarn

I will not spoil the solid rather than gripping yarn by revealing how the day is saved and who saves it. Suffice to say that the pinstripe hero is not in the same league as James Bond, which may be an advantage; Fleming, 43, who lives and farms near Henley, Oxon., is keen to break the mould of his previous three books, which "followed in uncle's footsteps".

Uncle was, of course, the late Ian Fleming, the writer. Nicholas Fleming's cousins run Robert Fleming and Co., and assisted him with research. None of the events in *Takeover* is based on that bank's activities, he says. Naturally.

Well-heeled veteran

Like most ex-soldiers, Philip Birch remembers his army boots with affection and hatred. These days, his relationship with them is more straightforward. He has just marched Ward White, the international footwear group of which he is chairman and managing director, into a £2m contract with the Ministry of Defence.

● *Social democracy appears to be making its mark in the blue-blooded ranks of the City, winning converts in one of the City's top merchant banks Morgan Grenfell! Last year Mr Roy Jenkins, who this week woos voters at the Hillhead by-election, joined the board of Morgan Grenfell Holdings. His experience has proved of great value says chairman Lord Catto in his annual report. So will Morgan Grenfell, which contributed £12,500 to the Tory party in 1980 and a further sum in 1981, help fund the new centre party? "We are thinking of making contributions to the SDP", says Mr Bill Mackworth-Young, vice chairman of Morgan Grenfell Holdings.*

Spending money like water

John Elfed Jones has got himself a good deal as the new chairman of the Welsh Water Authority.

He will be paid £20,540 for this three-day-a-week job which he takes over on June 1, the salary for which has trebled in less than four years.

In 1978 the salary for Elfed Jones's predecessor T. M. Hayden Rees had been £6,403 but according to Authority accounts it then jumped to £10,709 and then in 1979 to £14,550 and by last year it was £19,162.

Although the chairman's salary had more than trebled, the Autority's other employment costs have gone up by only three-quarters from £25 million to £44 million — in a period when the Authority has made losses totalling £15 million and is considering increasing water charges by a fifth.

Nicholas Cole

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. G. Quinton (director and senior general manager of Barclays Bank) has been elected chairman of the chief executive officers Committee of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, with effect from April 1. Mr Quinton succeeds Mr S. T. Graham (director and group chief executive of Midland Bank).

Mr G. M. Gill will be appointed head of the foreign exchange division of the Bank of England to succeed Mr J. L. Sangster on his retirement in November. Mr Gill is at present chief manager responsible for banking and credit markets.

Mr Peter Bray and Mr John Milham have been appointed to the board of Ibstock Building Products.

Women and blacks in the USA fear job cutbacks. Bailey Morris reports

Last in, first out: bad for minorities

Washington

The past turbulent year in the United States has confirmed one of the worst fears of women and minorities — that they will be the first to be laid off in periods of economic recession.

Despite a decade of what are known as Affirmative Action Programs" (job quotas for minorities) and unprecedented employment gains, new figures show that the career and salary prospects of women and minorities are beginning to slip backwards, ebbing with the strong economic tide which has flattened employment in America generally.

This is the dismal conclusion of leaders of more than a dozen women's organizations who converged on Washington last week to launch a national compaign to fight for jobs and "economic justice" for women.

The unravelling of a decade of widely heralded action programmes — in which the number of American working women grew to well over 40 million, or more than 50 per cent of all women in the United States has been caused by employers reverting to the traditional seniority system.

In other words, the last workers to be hired are now the first to be fired. The result is redundancy for a disproportionate number of women and blacks who fought their way up to lower management and middle management positions during the 1970s.

This pattern is particularly evident in federal and state bureaucracies which traditionally have been one of the most important job sources for women and minorities.

A new congressional study shows, for example, that women managers in federal agencies are being laid off at a rate more than double that of minority groups generally and three and a half times that of all administrators.

The US Bureau of National Affairs, an organization which charts national trends and gathers regional statistics, recently published a series of pamphlets exposing the imbalance in layoffs as a problem in cities as diverse as Boston, Los Angeles, Detroit and even Kalamazoo.

So serious is the problem at a time when unemployment among young black people is approaching 40 per cent and the number of US households headed by women has swelled more than 75 per cent since 1960 to close to 20 per cent of the total, that it



Upholding women's rights in Washington, USA

has created a rift in the traditional alliance between minority groups and organized labour.

The last in/first out rule in America is now under attack, prompting a spate of lawsuits across the country as women and minorities fight back against the entrenched seniority system in organized labour.

"Until the recession civil rights groups and organized labour were working very closely together. Now, when you have to deal with the question of what to do when the jobs have to be reduced there is less accord," says Mr Thomas Atkins, General counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

There administration has pretty well abandoned the new constituencies such as


Chicago workers: blacks may be one of the first groups to suffer in the recession

women and blacks," says Senator Robert Packwood, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

"We're in a crisis. Women are so terrified of losing their jobs they won't speak up about such things as equal salaries or advancement," says Ms Sandra Porter, exexutive director of the National Commission of Working Woman.

She says that history proves that the gains made by American women over the past decade are fragile and must be fought for in order to avoid the inevitable backsliding which has followed every period of gain made by women.

"During every period of war as far back as the Civil war, women have surged into the workforce only to be expelled from it as soon as the men returned from fighting to take up their jobs again, she says.

Women's groups are particularly fearful that the new breed of female executi ves will increasingly be blocked from advancement in Corporate America which they have only begun to penetrate in the last decade.

Although it is still too soon to give a detailed breakdown of the effects of recession on women in management it is nonetheless true that the greatest number of female executives are concentrated in the softer public relations and service positions. These generally are the first to go, say a spokesman for Catalyst Inc., a New York management consultancy which specializes in placing women in management positions.

It is also true that women no longer enjoy the unique support and encouragement they formerly enjoyed among top American male managers during the peak of the "affirmative years" of the 19709s.

Then, not a month went by, without the announcement of some new "first" achieved by a woman, whether it be the first woman governor of the American Stock Exchasge, or the first woman corporate secretary of a Fortune 500 firm, or the first woman to negotiate the corporate salary of $100,000 a year plus benefits.

But these female role models, no matter how impressive, still accounted for only a tiny proportion of all working women in the United States.

The vast majority of them were concentrated in lower paying clerical, service and factory jobs.

At last count, 80 per cent of all American working women remained in these positions and only 20 per cent were counted as professionals, and this classification included nurses, teachers, and others in the traditional female jobs.

Only one per cent of the 44 million working women in America have made it into non-traditional, highly paid corporate management positions and it now appears, with recession, that their number is dwindling.

"Minorities have always had a problem and therefore few expectations. The tragedy in America now is that the women, particularly women who head households, have begun to have expectations which may not be fulfilled, resulting inevitably in some horrible form of social confrontation", says Ms Porter.

The first signs of conflict have already begun to emerge as women in the workforce become increasingly hostile towards each other, resulting in a new, divisive relationship between the non-professional support staff and female managers.

"Thre is a new tension between management and non management women which could become very serious if not nipped in the bud," says Jane Fleming, executive director of Wider Opportunities for Women, a national organization which trains women for non-traditional work.

The source of this growing hostility can be traced largely to the lower-paid women who see their opportunities for advancement drying up as the economy declines.

Increasingly, these women are turning against the favoured one per cent of female managers and professionals who have achieved salaries and positions denied the rest.

"The sentiment that it is better to have a man as a boss than a woman boss is being heard with growing frequency in our organization," said Ms Porter.

"As the recession begins to affect their husbands, fathers or sweethearts, these women are less and less willing to see other women receive the choice jobs."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA

	1972	1980	Feb 1981	Feb 1982
BLACK MEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	4.3m	4.7m	5.1m	5.2m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.1%	15.6%	13.4%	17.7%
WHITE MEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	45.8m	50.3m	50.1m	50.6m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	N.A.	6.3%	6.5%	8%
BLACK WOMEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	3.4m	4.4m	4.9m	5m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.1%	14.5%	12.9%	14.3%
WHITE WOMEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	27.3m	36m	36.1m	36 9m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	N.A.	7.1%	5.9	7%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The big screen craftsmen with a 30-second start

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: BEHIND THE CAMERA

By Torin Douglas

Chariots of Fire, which last week won the British Academy Award for the best film of 1981, has catapuled its director, Hugh Hudson, into the top league of international film directors.

Yet chances are that the film will not get as large an audience as some of Hudson's previous films, which have regularly been screened on television over the past few years.

They include the black-and-white "Gercha" commercial for Courage Best Bitter, the "Ski Lodge" commercial for Cinzano, starring Joan Collins and Leonard Rossiter, and, a comparative epic in a world where the norm is 30 seconds, the two-minute commercial for the Fiat Strada, in which robots assemble the car to the accompaniment of Figaro's music from Rossini's Barber of Seville.

Hudson is the latest in a growing line of directors who have found big screen fame after years spent learning their craft in the demanding — and lucrative — world of television commercials.

His illustrious predecessors include Alan Parker, whose most memorable commercials include the one in which a man selects a hat purely by the size of its brim to protect his cigar from the rain, and Ridley Scott, best known for the nostalgic, beautifully filmed commercials for Hovis.

Parker found fame with films such as *Bugsy Malone* and *Midnight Express*, Scott with *The Duellist* and *Alien*, and the net result is that they and Hudson are now lost to advertisers, so busy are they with their feature film schedules.

"They've definitely left a hole," says John Webster, executive creative director of one of London's top television advertising agencies, Boase Massimi Pollitt. "We were spoiled by them — they were immensely talented. There is still a raft of pretty good directors, but I don't think there's anyone to compete with them."

It was Mr Webster who hired Mr Hudson to make the "Gercha" commercial, which recreates a 1920s pub atmosphere through a combination of black-and-white filming, impeccable casting and a pub-piano song. Underpinnning the film is an element of humour that typifies the soft sell approach favoured by the more sophisticated advertisers in Britain.

The "Gercha" commercial exemplifies Hudson's approach to film-making, according to Mr Webster. "He has class and he's very intelligent. He surrounds himself with the right people for the job.

"For the 'Gercha' commercial, which was to be shot in black and white, he decided to use Bob Krasker, who worked on *The Third Man*, as his lighting cameramen. He had to pull him out of retirement — he was more than 70-years old but Hugh knew he was the man for the job.

"Now in those days, lighting was far more difficult and the lighting cameramen were real Tartars — they expected to be obeyed. I was on the set and under the lights it frankly looked awful, but Hugh said it would be all right. When I saw the rushes they were marvellous — the lighting helped create the whole look of the commercial."

Such attention to detail can turn an ordinary commercial into something special, that viewers — and customers — can take pleasure in. Underlying the quality approach of the best British commercials is the belief that the advertisements, unlike television programmes, are broadcast uninvited into the home, and that entertaining the viewer is at least as effective a way of influencing the public as beating peeople over the head with the brand name and the heavy sales pitch.

It is a belief that costs the advertiser considerable sums. Most television commercials these days cost between £40,000 and £80,000, according to one leading creative director.

The more lavish films, such as Hudson's *tour de force* for the Fiat Strada, cost well over £100,000. Of this, the director's fee can be £1,000 a day or more and since some directors make


ABOVE: *Tickling the ivories in the Courage Best Bitter television commercial.*
BELOW: Hugh Hudson, the man who made the film and went on to direct Chariots of Fire.



well over 100 commercials a year, their earning potential is considerable.

These sums, of course, are considerably less than the cost of buying the airtime to transmit the commercial, which often runs to over £50,000 per 30-second showing. Nevertheless, there are signs that advertisers are less willing to pay such production costs for commercials than they once were, paricularly since Equity renegotiated the repeat fee arrangement for its members' appearances in commercials, considerably increasing the cost of using actors.

Such considerations will become even more crucial in November when Channel Four comes on the air. Not only will the number of transmissions increase if a commercial is shown on both channels, thereby incurring extra repeat fees, but for advertisers attracted to Channel Four by the comparatively low cost of airtime, the cost of making a reasonable commercial may be prohibitive.

On the other hand, there is a strong argument for saying that the quality of the commercials on Channel Four, the upmarket channel, should be higher than those on the existing ITV channel.

If advertisers are to be lured away from the affluent environment of the colour magazines, they will want to produce commercials with a similar quality feel to the double-page spreads they produce for the Sunday supplements.

For such advertisers, the directors who have been wooed away to make feature films will be a sad loss. Many agency creative directors agree with Mr Webster's assessment that none of the up and coming directors are quite in the same league of Parker and Hudson.

However, other creative directors believe that the departure of some of the top men has opened up the way for exciting new talent. "I don't think that their going has harmed the business", says Len Weinreich, creative director of Wasey Campbell Ewald and president of the Advertising Creative Circle.

"The trouble is that when directors become fashionable in advertising, everyone writes commercials for them to direct and everything looks exactly the same. I don't believe you should write a commercial with a particular director in mind — you should write it, and then look around for the best director for that commercial". Mr Weinreich welcomes the success that the commercials directors have had in feature films.

Already other successful advertising directors, such as Adrian Lyne, who made the recent award-winning Cointreau commercial, and Peter Webb, who directed the John Smith's Yorkshire Bitter series, are making feature films and younger directors, are finding opportunities in advertising as a result of the gaps they have left.

The discipline required to tell a story and build an atmosphere within a 30-second commercial is invaluable training for a director, though the transition from 30 seconds to 90 minutes can be daunting. "It's difficult to go straight from one to another," Peter Webb told the magazine *Creative Review*, which recently ran a series on the commercials directors

"It's like being a world champion sprinter and then they suddenly put you into the mile. You're struggling a bit," said Mr Webb.

Hugh Hudson disagreed: "To me it was like being let *out of prison*, frankly. I felt I was in clover and really enjoyed doing it".

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11%, £50,000 and over 11¼%.

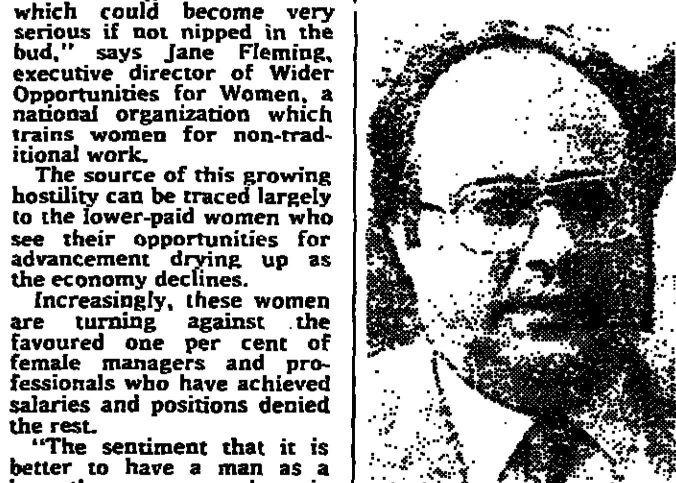
Business Editor

Can Opec hold the line?

Contrary to the fears of some and the hopes of others, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) is not yet defunct. Given the oil producers' internal differences and some of their immediate financial difficulties, the most remarkable feature of their emergency meeting in Vienna last weekend is that they reached any agreement.

From their point of view, their decision to place a new ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day on production is a brave stab at ending the world glut and reaffirming their hold on an ever turbulent market. Possibly it has an outside chance of working. But the odds that oil prices will have to weaken further than they have already are still running strongly in our favour.

What happens next depends partly on the physical dictates of supply and demand, and partly on the psychology of the oil market. The latter is by no


Humberto Calderon Berti

means as fanciful an element in the oil business as many people might imagine.

At the moment, with interest rates high and future projections for oil sales at unattractively low levels, the companies are still frantically trying to run down their unwanted stocks of oil, which cost them an estimated $6 to $8 a barrel a year in finance costs alone. The exact rate of stock drawdown is part of a propaganda war being waged between Opec and the oil industry, and nobody really knows the exact figures.

What is clear, however, is that, if the industry convinces itself that Opec really is going to hold fast, then the destocking urge will weaken — and so will the pressure on oil prices, provided that demand does start to pick uo again soon.

But can Opec really win this phoney (but consequential) war? The Vienna meeting was quite patently another triumph for the Saudi Arabia, who staged managed the outcome with their customary skill. The Saudis have changed their tack in ther last few weeks, and, having opriginally been happy to allow some modest decline in prices, have now apparently nailed their colours to the mast of defending the existing price levels. If it lasts, this could be a change of great significance.

Technically, there is nothing in last weekend's production quoa agreement that precludes Opec cutting its output below the new ceiling to whatever level (say 16 million barrels a day) that is necessary to make the prices stick.

But, despite the assurances from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates that this is indeed what will now happen, most Opec observers think they know better. Anybody who saw the Venezuelan oil minister's thunder-black face at Vienna when he learned that his hard-pressed Government was going to have to bear a disproportionately large burden of the output cuts proposed realises that implementing the agreement is going to a tricky business.

The feeble tactic of blaming Britain's cut in North Sea prices for the imbalance in the world o[il] market underlines the fac[t] that Opec's leaders know the market is not yet back on their side. Three years ago, Opec produced more than 60 per cent of the free world's oil supplies. Today, its share is 17.5 milliom barrels a day out of 46 million barrels a day — or less than 40 per cent.

GDP Yardsticks

The latest figures on output confirm the picture which has been emerging of a slow recovery. The Central Statistics Office has slightly scaled down its estimate of reovery last summer, but has produced the same estimate for output in the final quarter of 1981 as it published last month.

That leaves the output measure just fractionally below its level in the final quarter of 1980. But the other two measures of Gross Domestic Product are telling a much more optimistic story.

The expenditure estimate is showing a 0.8 per cent rise and the income estimate is on a par with the equivalent period in 1980. What has happened is that during the recession the output measure has been painting a gloomier picture of what is happening than other estimates, especially the expenditure series.

As the economy picks up, we would expect this to go into reverse, with the output measure being more bullish and the expenditure data giving a gloomier picture.

This could have an important impact on the way we think about recovery. The output measure is published earlier than the rest and tends to be perceived as the best guide. So over the next year, it is likely to feel as if the economy is growing faster than the 1½ per cent growth which the Chancellor forecast.

TSBs The next stage

Who owns the Trustee Savings Banks? In just, nobody does. But the TSBs are trying to come up with a more satisfactory answer to enable them to complete the transition to the private sector.

The TSB Group has been unergoing a radical transformation in recent years. The 1976 Trustee Savings Bank Act set the scene for the TSBs to become the "third force" in United Kingdom banking creating a unique federal structure of 16 regional TSBs around a centre board.

However, the problem of ownership still remains to be solved before the TSBs can seek enabling legislation to complete the transition to full banking status in the private sector and away from the Treasury which now controls them.

Although the TSBs, with balance sheet footings of some £6,000, have no equity capital, there is an accumulated surplus of some £600m. But as uncorporated societies, nobody actually owns them. Furthermore, some of the regional banks are very independently-minded.

Keen to complete the trasition during this Parliament, the TSBs are trying to come up with an answer to their constitutional muddle by September to allow time for legislation. This might involve regional banks into subsidiaries - covering England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland - owned by a holding company. But if, say, the central board, which is a statutory corporation, became the group holding company, this still leaves teh problem of who owns the central bboard and to whom it should be accountable when it moves to the private sector.

The TSB itself appears to favour some form of mutuality of trust involving depositors. But finding the right formula is a complex and tricky problem.

SPORT

RUGBY UNION

Feast with 495 courses

By Peter Marson

As night follows day, so Rosslyn Park perform their annual small miracle at Roehampton and its environs over the next four days when 250 of the leading rugby-playing schools wrestle for survival through a total of 495 matches.

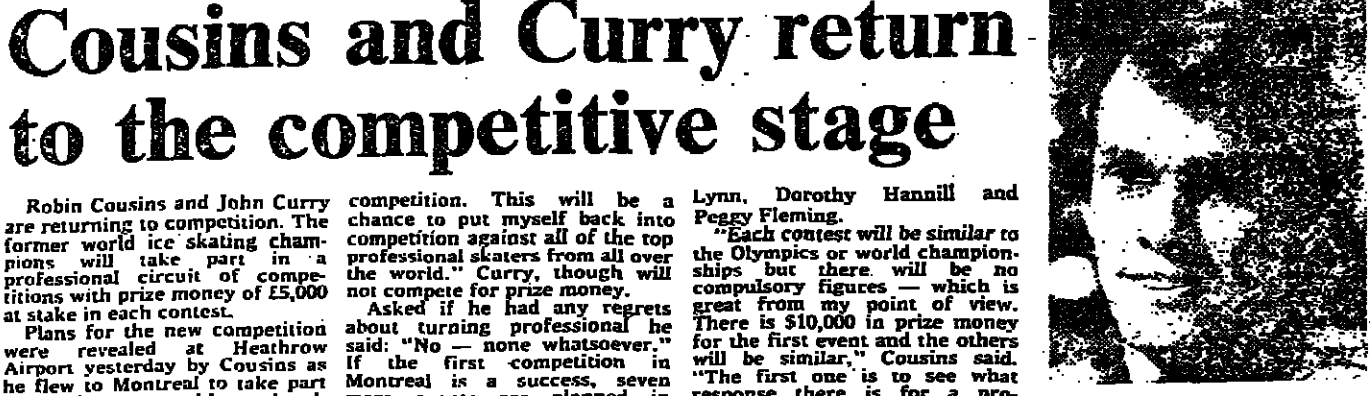
The national schoolboy seven-a-side tournament, now in its forty-forth year, kicks off this morning on KCS Old Boys' ground on the Kingston bypass at a time when students of gastrology will be musing over their black coffee and discussing the merits of kippers and kedgeree..

Playing in groups of five, 85 schools will have negotiated four rounds in the open tournament by this evening, with group winners jostling for a place in the final tomorrow (6.20) at Roehampton.

Also tomorrow 44 schools start out in the junior schools (under 13) tournament and 75 more in The Festival, which is for one-term rugby schools only. On Thursday it is all change for All Hallows and Terra Nova as 40 preparatory schools swerve and dummy their way to the lie in their own mini festival.

By 12.30 today we shall have had our first look at St Edward's Liverpool, Sevenoaks, the holders, Cowley and LLandovery.

ICE SKATING



Cousins and Curry return to the competitive stage

Robin Cousins and John Curry are returning to competition. The former world ice skating champions will take part in a professional circuit of competitions with prize money of £5,000 at stake in each contest.

Plans for the new competition were revealed at Heathrow Airport yesterday by Cousins as he flew to Montreal to take part in the first event this weekend. Boarding a Concorde flight he said: "It's true to say that I miss the old feeling of competition. It's been two years since my last top class contest and I guess I miss the adrenalin and tension of competition. This will be a chance to put myself back into competition against all of the top professional skaters from all over the world." Curry, though will not compete for prize money.

Asked if he had any regrets about turning professional he said: "No — none whatsoever." If the first competition in Montreal is a success, seven more events are planned in Canada, seven in the United States and others in the Far East and Europe. The circuit will initially involve 15 of the top men skaters and the women's circuit will include the top three, Janet Lynn, Dorothy Hannill and Peggy Fleming.

"Each contest will be similar to the Olympics or world championships but there will be no compulsory figures — which is great from my point of view. There is $10,000 in prize money for the first event and the others will be similar," Cousins said. "The first one is to see what response there is for a professional circuit. It it is a success the other events will go ahead. I will be competing in the first one but plan to exhibit in some of the others. John Curry is just exhibiting in Montreal."



Curry: just exhibiting in Montreal

Cousins: adrenalin is flowing again

Encouraging more sports sponsorship

More than £1bn of possible sponsorship in British sport is to be tapped in a new scheme launched by the Sports Council and the Central Council of physical recreation yesterday. Called the Sports sponsorship advisory service, the aim is to increase commercial involvement in sport in this country.

Last year 700 companies invested more than £50m in British sport but marketing executive Derek Etherington, in charge of the new venture, believes the possibilities of expansion are almost limitless.

"For every company involved in sports sponsorship there are 200 who are not", Etherington said. "So if we can get a limited number of new companies involved sponsorship in this country could boom".

Already 1,300 letters have been sent to leading companies inviting discussion for possible sponsoring and the hope is that investment in British sport could be doubled within a year.

The new scheme has three aims — to involve new companies investing in sport, to encourage exising sponsers to widen their involvement into other areas of sponsorship and to widen coverage of sport on television.

Etherington said that last year there were 1,831 hours of sport on British television but that time was dominated by six sports — horse racing, cricket, soccer, tennis, snooker and golf — which accounted for 70 per cent of the total coverage.

Snooker and darts were the two sports that made a major advance on television in the past year while equestrianism and Rugby League lost ground.

SQUASH

Fog may clear in time for a side view of the last four

By Rex Bellamy

The struggle to win first prizes of £2,500 and £800 has been reduced to four players of each sex in the Patrick Tournament at the Chichester Festival Theatre. The pairing for this evening's semi-finals are Jahangir Khan v Qamar Zaman, Hidayat Jahan v Geoff Hunt, Ruth Strauss v Lisa Opie, and Susan Cogswell v Vicki Cardwell, formerly Miss Hoffmann.

Miss Strauss was not seeded and Miss Cogswell was seeded only fifth but there is not much to choose between Miss Strauss, Martine le Moignan (the seed she beat) and Miss Opie — all teenagers and all British. Nor could Miss Cogswell's win over Angela Smith be regarded as surprising, though 9-5, 9-3, 9-0 was unexpectedly convincing.

Other than the presence of the leading contenders for the forthcoming British championships, the most interesting feature of the tournament was the introduction, on Sunday, of the Swedish Trans Wall court, made of a material called Plexi Glass. This permitted viewing through the side wall, as well as the back wall. The entire structure looked rather like a large greenhouse, with a flat roof.

The court had been shipped from Stockholm and had previously made a round trip to Cologne. All this shunting about probably had something to so with the fact that the walls were scratched, smeared and also bore ball marks. The result was a disappointly foggy effect that often made the flight of the ball difficult to follow. But the organizers and technical staff have had a day and a half in which to tackle an unusually tricky exercise in window-cleaning.

A further handicap, inevitable when squash is played on stage, is that the referee and marker are badly positioned: in this case, on the seventh row of the stalls. This, together with the fact that their view through the back wall falls short of the desirable clarity, makes their task uncommonly difficult - and the players, well aware of this, therefore have less confidence than usual in close decisions. -

The organizers nevertheless deserve praise for their enterprise in taking the game a bold stride forward as a public spectacle. The playing conditions are good, strokes hit to a tight length are well-rewarded, and the view through the side wall has added a new and often breathtaking dimension to the game's entertainment value. The best view of all is from the balconies beyond the sides walls, because downward sight-lines mean that the ball is easy to follow against the solid background of the door.

In short, this brave experiment is, for all its imperfections, an exciting advance. Squash holds a proud place among Britain's participant sports. It may never achieve similar prominence as a spectator sport, except on television, but it is clearly breaking through what were formerly regarded as the boundaries of the possible.



Jahangir Khan . . . faces Qamar Zaman in semi-final

ATHLETICS

London Mile road race planned for next year

From Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent, Rome, March 22

A decision by the International Amateur Athletic Association here this weekend has substantially improved the chances of a London Mile road race, taking place next year, possibly alaong the Embankment and finishing at the Houses of Parliament.

Although no official approaches have yet been made to the British Athletics or government authorities, the idea of a race similar to New York's Fifth Avenue Mile is unlikely to be opposed by the IAAF. Until now they have been fearful that such races would be treated too seriously with promoters claiming world records.

After a meeting here they concluded: "The committee sees no threat, if correctly scheduled in relation to the key dates of the track and field season, in staging popular road races over distances of 10,000 metres or less, e.g. the Fifth Avenue Mile, New York. Such races which attract thousands of spectators, can provide a very positive means of promotion for track and field athletics."

Not surprisingly the plan for a London Mile comes from the organizer of the New York Mile and marathon races, Fred Lebow who was one of many organizers and promoters who used the world cruss coulntry championships here as a market place for bargaining over future events. The energetic Mr. Lebow generally manages to put his ideas into practice. He now wants to see a world wide series of road mile events.

Already he is working on a Paris Mile with television coverage almost secured, and other races are scheduled for Baltimore, Rome and Tokyo. In London he would like to use The Mall or Piccadilly but the police are more likekly to give permission for the Embankment.

The public would expect a London Mile to incluede Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe. Last year Ovett entered for the Fifth Avenue Mile but withdrew because of a virus. However, Mr. Lebow said the appearance of Coe and Ovett was not essential to hes mile series, indeed it could be an embarrassment if the crowds were too big to handle.

It seems that the initial excitement over the possibility of Coe and Ovett meeting anywhere has faded, at least in the eyes of television companies. Whereas the McCormack organization was understood to be talking of a $1m North American contract for television rights for the proposed three race series, the price has comke down to $250,000. CBS have agreed to pay $170,000 oor the mile race at Eugene, Oregon, on September 25.

HOCKEY

UAU are best prepared and have widest range

By Sydney Friskin

Universities Athletic Union are strongly fancied to retain the title at the British Universities Sports Federation championship which starts today at Close House playing fields, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Newcastle. They have the widest range in the choice of players and are the best prepared.

Play starts at 9.30 with a match between Scotland, last year's runners-up, and Cambridge, and half an hour later, on another pitch, Trinity College (Dublin) will take on Northern Ireland in a series of pool matches from which the winners and runners-up will qualify for the semi-final round. The final will be played at 11.15 on Thursday.

Competition should be keener in Pool A, which consists of Scotland, Cambridge, London and Oxford. UAU seem to stand out against their three rivals in Pool B, Trinity College (Dublin), Northern Ireland and Wales.

UAU have drawn much of their talent from Loughborough, the winners of the UAU championship when they beat Durham 4–2 in the final. Their midfield strength is provided by Keith Rowley, Lillyman and Vartan. Clift, Maskery and possibly Hurry should be among the goals. Their defence, too, is solid and reliable and they should win this pool easily.

Cambridge, who beat Oxford 4–1 at Lord's on February 23, are fielding more or less the same side and will look to Lewis, Gregbry and Atkinson to do the front running and to Walker and Miles to set up the attacks. In one of the later matches today they will meet Oxford, who will need to play better in attack if they intend to avenge their defeat. They must hope for better things from Black Lawless and Robinson.

In Yellowlees Scotland hve a tower of strength at the back and their side look well balanced. London are the weakest of the four and will have to play extremely well to qualify.

VOLLEYBALL

Another lost weekend

Home advantage told in the international series between England and Scotland at the weekend. The Scots women travelled to the Midlands and lost 3-0 twice, and the English men were routed north of the Border on Saturday and Sunday.

For themen it was the same old story of lack of success in Scotland: it is 12 seasons now without a win for them there. On Saturday at Grangemouth, before a capacity crowd of around 700, the Scots won 3-1 (4-15, 5-12, 15-8, 15-2) for the International Red Cross Trophy and after the second set were well on top.

Jim Cowper, of MIM, the Scottish champion club, was otstanding and was man of the match, while Steve Pincott, the English spiker, was outstanding in the first set but faded and did not look match fit.

On Sunday at Irvine, before another full house, the Scots found it even easier, winning the Rockware Glass international 3-0 inside an hour (15-5, 15-120, 15-11). It was hardly the best preparation for the English team's participation in the Spring Cup in April.

England's only crumb of comfort was that their junior men, after losing 3-0 on Saturday, won 3-2 on Sunday in a game lasting over two hours.

In the women's matches the English won 3-0 at Nottingham on Saturday and although all three games were close they never looked like losing. Ann Jarvis, England's most capped player, was outstanding on Saturday and Sunday, when the home side triumphed 3-0 again, at Leicester. Chris Hazell, the English captain and best attacker, also shone on Sunday.

CYCLING

Manchester are the hub

By John Wilcockson

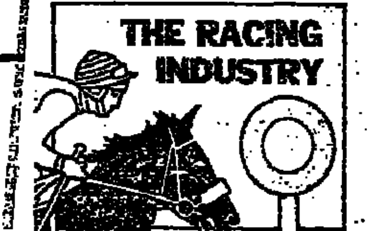
Five riders from Manchester Wheelers have been chosen by the British Cycling Federaton for the Great Britain and England teams in next month's Sealink international race.

Three riders from this sponsored club are in the top team, headed by Bob Downs, who lives at Basildon, Essex. Downs won the Sealink two years ago. With him in the team are his two club colleagues, Jeff Williams, who has won a Sealink stage in each of the past two years, and Steve Joughin, winner of the Grand Prix of Essex last Sunday.

Leader of the England team is the 1981 national champion, Mark Bell, now racing in France. He will be supported by two riders of great experience, Steve Poulter and John Clewarth, and the two other Manchester Wheelers, Des Fretwell and Peter Longbottom. The race starts in Ostend on April 19 and after a channel crossing the final four stages take place in England, finishing in Manchester on April 24.

GREAT BRITAIN: R. Downs (Basildon), M. Elliott (Sheffield), S. Joughin (Douglas, IOM), S. Lawrence (Clacton-on-Sea), J. Waugh (South Shields), J. Williams (Manchester).
ENGLAND: M. Bell (Birkenhead), J. Clewarth (Deeside), P. Dennis (South London), D. Fretwell (Keighley), P. Longbottom (York), S. Poulter (Broxbourne).





A special investigation into how the sport of kings has survived the restraints of the recession and how the industry will meet the challenges of the future: Part I

Rough ride ahead to keep the crowds

THE FLAT: By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

English racing, as portrayed by the 1981 Flat season, appears to be in good order: more horses in training, competing for more prize money than ever; ever encreasing prices paid for a horse ready to go to stud, but also the unproven yearling. Add to this the fact that attendances were reasonably stable (2,396,479 for 451 race days last season compared with 2,355,398 for 403 race days in 1980) and it seems that Flat racing has weathered the recession remarkably well.

But, sadly, all is not as rosy for this sport-cum-industry as that sketch makes out. Problems lie ahead. Prize money last season rose by £1,365,628 — from £12,633,000 to £13,998,628 — with the Horserace Betting Levy Board providing £6,616,200. Yet that increase only kept pace with inflation.

The Levy Board have increased their allocation by 13 per cent for the coming season which begins on Thursday, but a rise of more than 20 per cent is necessary for the real values to be restored to 1978 levels. That is as worrying as the knowledge that several leading trainers have had to increase their charges by as much as 20 per cent recently. One of our leading trainers did so because his accountant had just told him that he had made a loss of £27,000 on his fees in the last financial year.

The more you delve, the less healthy racing's finances look. That trainer whose business made a loss had to win £270,000 in price money — a trainer officially receives 10 per cent of prizes — before his operation broke even.

At the sales last autumn many Flat race trainers bemoaned not only the lack of orders to buy yearlings but also the dwindling mumber of old-fashioned sporting English owners, who are not in it for the money — the chum who would have a horse in training in the same way that he would take a gun in a shoot or a rod on a river.

Arabs out for blood

Flat racing is passing through a period of considerable change. The sort of owner-breeder who was the backbone of the sport in the fifties, sixties and early seventies is now almost extinct. In his place are more and more Arabs.

The headline on an authoritative article covering one of last year's big sales, refering to Robert Sangster, the pools millionaire, claimed that only he "is in the Arab league". Mr Sangster and a variety of partners have been responsible for a great deal of money being pumped into Anglo-Irish bloodstock during the last few years.

A year ago Christopher Stephenson, an estate agent who specializes in the buying and selling of studs and racing properties, forecast Arab interest on a quite unprecedented scale by the autumn — not just for the best land but also the best blood. And how right he was. During the sales the wags were saying that a bloodstock agent without an Arab in tow was not worth his salt.

It goes deeper than simply saying that by buying studs as well as horses in training they are providing employment. The English owner can easily be tempted to sell to the United States or Ireland, where tax concessions make huge investment in the thoroughbred both easy and attractive. For example if you stand a horse at stud in Ireland the profits are not taxable as they are in England. The oil-rich Arab can afford to disregard even the highest offers from abroad.

To ensure that a horse of the highest calibre remains here these days, an English owner paying English taxes has to resort to syndication and even then the price paid may be out of all proportion and he may have to accept a bid on the American scale. But I know of one Arab owner who has decided that he can afford to retain the horse concerned. If that were to become a trend, studs and stallions in England would once again be the envy of the racing world.

Last season did prove that English racing still has a colossal appeal for owners at home and abroad. More of them had horses in training than ever before; more entries were made than during the previous season and more of those horses were two-year-olds. That is likely to be the pattern in the weeks and months ahead.

As a stamping ground the English racecourse has no equal. It is accepted that winning a top-class race here is one of the best ways of convertinr a basic asset into a valuable international commodity. The prize for the winning owner will vary from £20,000 to £100,000, but the real value of the victory is that the horse can then be worth millions.

Last year many horses were sold for astronomical sums — prices were dragged up and up by the strength of the dollar and American competitiveness. The Derby winner, Shergar, was syndicated for £10m and not long afterwards King's Lake was valued at the same figure. Both are now at stud in Ireland. Recitation and Master Willie were also sold at the United Stated for millions of dollars.

Public support for Flat racing stood up surprisingly well last season due in part to widespread press and television coverage, and because racing is a family sport — you are less likely to get mugged on a racecourse than at a football match. Another factor is the sport's own excellence. The racegoing public is a discerning one: the better the fare, the better the attendance.

Because Ascot, where quality is all, had excellent attendances, its authorities are poised to plough more and more back into the sport. Newbury, Newmarket, and the United Racecourses group, which comprises Sandown Park, Kempton Park and Epsom, reported less impressive attendances but encouraging revenue because more people patronised the more expensive enclosures.

A strict disciplinary code and rigid anti-doping measures are other reasons why English racing appeals to watching and betting public alike. There is scope for improvement in the detection and control of viral diseases. The Levy Board are the first to concede this and it is a prime reason for their need for more money. Research is a priority.

That is only right because nothing undermines the confidence of the investor, whether owner or better, than unhealthy horses. Equine disease destroys everyone's confidence and makes form meaningless. Last season the big stables run by Dick Hern and John Dunlop were brought to a standstill in the spring by a virus.

In an ideal world every course would have its own starting stalls. Whether slightly bigger stalls than those used at present, which have to be smaller than, for example, the French stalls in order to comply with Department of Environment regulations when they are moved from course to course, would have prevented Lester Piggott nearly losing an ear in that horrible accident at Epsom last April is a matter for conjecture. Last season from 32,486 runners there were only 19 breakouts from stalls (0.06 per cent) involving injuries to four jockeys. There were also seven reported accidents to handlers.

A committee has examined every aspect of starting stalls procedure as well as the stalls. Evidence and information was obtained from all sections of the British industry, the United States, Australia, France and Ireland. While declining to sanction the cost of newer and bigger stalls in the economic climate, the committee made a number of suggestions which the Jockey Club belive will substantially improve safety on racecourses this year.

Inevitably some will wonder whether the death of Joe Blanks after a fall at Brighton last summer and the serious injuries that Carson, Cook and Bleasdale suffered in falls means that Flat racing in England is more dangerous than it used to be. On the contrary, thanks to the constant vigilance of stewards, camera patrol films and the excellent headgear that jockeys wear, it is arguably safer.

Peter Greenland



FACES TO WATCH

What Flat season could do without these elements? Above, the eager eyes of the crowd at Newmarket; left, Robert Sangster, the only owner in the Arab league, and right, Lester Piggott, soon to do battle for his eleventh championship.

RACECOURSE ATTENDANCES 1971-80 (millions; All meetings; Flat and mixed meetings; Jump meetings; 1971 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80)

FLAT RACING PRIZE MONEY 1971-80 (£millions; 3 5 7 9 11 13; 1971 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80)

For once this year, arrangements between owners, trainers and their jockeys are much the same as 12 months ago. Before last season there was a seemingly endless game of musical chairs as jockeys were enticed to change stables. Like last season Lester Piggott, the champion, will ride for Henry Cecil; Walter Swinburn will be attached to Michael Stoute's stable; Greville Starkey to Guy Harwood; Joe Mercer to Peter Walwyn; Steven Cauthen to Barry Hills and Pat Eddery riding for Jeremy Tree whenever his contract with Vincent O'Brien permits.

Willie Carson, fit again, after his bad fall at York, will be Dick Hern's stable jockey again this season and as such he should have an excellent chance of winning a classic wearing the royal colours. The Queen's filly, Height of Fashion, is being tipped as the likely winner of the Oaks.

Jockeys in stable mood

The allocation of prize money, has caused some resentment. Objections have been expressed over the Levy Board's decision to pump still more into Pattern races during the coming season. Pattern races are the 100 or so top-class races run annually — graded by their importance into groups one, two and three — which form the backbone of our racing calendar.

Critics say that Pattern races get enough help already; that they are well capable of standing on their own feet and by giving them more — an 8.9 per cent increase — the Levy Board are giving more to those who need it least. The counter argument is that having worked so hard to get the precious Pattern we must keep it at all costs. Now that it is accepted internationally, it helps provide comparisons at a time when trade in top class bloodstock worldwide is increasing.

Pattern races help to make the stars and it is the stars who help to fascinate and attract the public. If by giving more money to pattern races, it means success feeding off success, so be it. Far better a Flat racing season in this country with a strong backbone than one without.

The thrill of the chase still holds no parallel in sport

NATIONAL HUNT: By Michael Seely

To say that steeplechasing s a sport and that Flat racing s an industry is a cliché, but evertheless true. The main ifference is that there is no nd product in the winter ame.

For three years from 1964-5 Arkle dominated the scene nd captured the public nagination as has no eeplechaser since Golden iller. Yet after Arkle had acked a bone in his foot in e King George VI Steeple-ase at Kempton Park the ro of the crowds was of no ther use. He spent the st of his days in honour-le retirement at the home his owner, Anne, Duchess Westminster, just a glori-s memory to those who nembered him in his me.

On the other hand every mal which races on the t has a residual value, be s a potential stallion, a spect for jumping, or ng abroad. The winner of hree-year-old maiden race Bath in July, for example, ht well be worth £10,000 e possesses the necessary and substance to be hed as a hurdler.

he theme of money runs ugh the whole of the Such horses as Shergar, Reef, Brigadier Gerard Troy were stars of the magnitude and drew the ds to the course. At the of their three-year-old ers most of them are ed off to stud, syndi- in some cases for ons of pounds.

ose who go steeplechas-re addicts and have a of horses in their bones. of those involved are rymen — the sport has its roots in the and pastures of our land. Most jockeys ride before they could and many of them are of huntsmen, including ike Bob Champion, who recovered from cancer and won last year's Grand National on Aldaniti.

The stories produced by steeplechasing are more improbable and exciting than those found in life itself. What could have been more incredible for example than the tale of Champion and Aldaniti; of the triumph of a Baltimore lawyer, Charlie Fenwick, on his father-in-law's horse, Ben Nevis, in the National the year before? And for five years the entire nation identified with Red Rum, that incredible survivor who ducked and weaved his cunning path over the huge obstacles at Aintree for a record total of three wins and two seconds.

Mac Vidi — grand old man of steeplechasing

It is not only the Grand National that throws up such stories. Two seasons ago Mac Vidi, an ancient gelding who had been with two professional trainers beforehand, was prepared for Miss Pam Neal on the slopes of Dartmoor to win seven handicaps and then to become the first 15-year-old to be placed in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. He finished third behind Tied Cottage but was eventually placed second on the disqualification of the winner.

This is one of the main attractions of steeplechasing. Training skills are not the prerogative of the chosen few and the affinity developed between Miss Neal and Mac Vidi on their lonely rides together helped the old horse to take on a new lease of life.

The season goes on for about 10 months and reaches its climax in March in the vast amphitheatre of Prestbury Park, framed against the background of the Cotswolds and situated just outside Cheltenham. It is not called the National Hunt Festival for nothing. Every year most of sporting England and of Ireland appear to descend on the Gloucestershire town. And the roars of triumph that greet the winners must be heard in Somerset.

Cheltenham has its own heroes: Gold Cup Winners, like Captain Christy and Little Owl and Silver Buck; champion hurdlers, like Monksfield and Sea Pigeon and also animals like Willie Wumpkins, who last March at the age of 13 won the Joe Coral Golden Hurdle Final for the third successive year.

Considering the recession National Hunt racing is thriving. Total attendances have shown a steady if slight increase and more and more horses seem to be coming into training. It is sport of personal involvement. There were only 84 trainers with licences restricted to National Hunt racing in 1980 compared with 488 permit holders, who could act only on behalf of their wives and their immediate family.

One gratifying aspect of steeplechasing compared with the Flat is that there is not such a wide gap between the north and the south. You only have to consider the records of Peter Easterby, Michael Dickinson, who swept all before him at Cheltenham last week, and Gordon Richards to realize this. Good prospects are hard to come by and expensive; although trainers such as Fred Winter, Fulke Walwyn and Mercy Rimell in the south have patrons with deeper pockets, it is not like the Flat where the northern trainers are completely priced out of the market.

We are talking about the difference between £15,000 and £30,000 in this instance, whereas on the Flat, although there are still bargains to be bought, prices for yearlings can go over £500,000. None of these find their way north of the Trent.

Suresh Karadia

Festival for all: The glory of Cheltenham last week

However, no picture is entirely rosy. One gloomy aspect is that high-class steeplechasers are becoming harder to find, although there is an abundance of useful hurdlers. The reasons are twofold. Ireland used to be the main nursery of what is known in the trade as the "store horse". Nowadays the Irish cannot afford to keep more of their better horses to themselves, and they are also breeding fewer of them, because the returns on producing horses for the Flat are quicker and infinitely more rewarding. The same is true in England.

As to the costs, suppose you buy an unbroken three-year-old for £10,000. It will be another three years or more before he will be ready to run over fences. So the initial payment is only a deposit. It will then cost another £4,000 a year or so before the finished article is produced. However, it is not like buying furniture on hire purchase as the racehorse is an extremely delicate animal. During that period he has to remain sound in wind and limb.

The casualty rate amongst jumpers is appalling. They can hurt themselves in a fall, breakdown, strike into themselves, or go in the wind. No trainer likes to be quoted on this, but a man who has trained Grand National winners said recently: "Suppose you start with 60 horses. If you are lucky, you will finish the season with only 20 out of action. But if you have a bad time, it can be over half."

Distribution of prize money thought unfair

The Horserace Betting Levy Board and the Jockey Club are well aware that steeplechasing provides a better spectacle than hurdling and they are taking active steps to make the rewards more tempting. In 1981, the total prize money of the Flat amounted to £13,998,628 compared with £5,785,320 under National Hunt Rules.

The richer owners on the Flat able to sell their horses on, and they are also encouraged to breed them. The Levy Board, for example, help to finance the National Stud, and there are also fillies' premiums for winners of that sex. The producer of prospective jumpers gets no assistance at all.

The distribution of prize money can be considered unfair on another count. No official figures are available but an informed source said that the amount of money now wagered on steeplechasing annually is within three and a half per cent of that bet on the Flat. Judged on that basis alone the so-called "lesser branch" of the industry is entitled to a larger slice of the cake.

As for the jockeys, our admiration for them, is boundless. Men like the late Tim Brookshaw and John O'Neill, who made a successful return last December after a crippling fall on Sinbad at Bangor in October 1980, possess courage, beyond belief. And yet only the top five make a fat living, with another 20 able to manage a decent wage.

TOMORROW: ECONOMICS OF RACING

TODAY'S RACING

Fontwell provide schoolboy treat

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Times have certainly changed since I was at school. In those far-off days even the slightest interest shown in racing was frowned upon as I found out to my cost. However, at Fontwell Park today, visitors will find two of the races sponsored by a local boys' school, Slindon College, where the headmaster, Paul Wright, takes the lead in encouraging his pupils not simply to take an active interest in the 'sport of kings', but also help with the day-to-day running of their stables, and the training of the 20 or so thoroughbreds currently billetted there. They are trained by Nicholas Lee-Judson, who also doubles up as a chemistry master.

Today, the school will be rooting for Ziparib and Wissington Joy, who will be carrying their hopes and their head's colours in the Slindon Scholars Novices' selling handicap hurdle. Sadly, Boxfoot, their intended runner in the Slindon College Novices' Steeplechase is not able to take part after all, but they will have representatives in both the Mundham Novice Hurdle and the Madehurst Handicap Hurdle. All in all, it should be a good outing.

As for actual winners, Killer Shark (3.30), Upton Bishop (4.0) and Easter Express (4.30) are the three that I would recommend to those boys old enough to have a legal flutter.

Killer Shark seems likely to take the novices steeplechase, especially if he reproduces the form that saw him waltz home at Towcester in February. The ground was very soft that day, and it is soft again now. Easter Express has only to run half as well as he did against Midnight Court at Wincanton 12 days ago to have the Charlton Hunters' Chase at his mercy.

Upton Bishop should give his backers a good run in the handicap hurdle because he does not know how to run a bad race at Fontwell where he has won five times. Upton Bishop is trained not far from the course by Nadine Smith, who scored at Cheltenham last Thursday

Michael Dickinson, another of the heroes of this year's National Hunt Festival, expects Ballydonagh to win the Trent Handicap Steeplechase at Nottingham, even though he has not raced since the beginning of November.

Fontwell Park

2.0 MUNDHAM HURDLE (Novices: £778: 2¼m) (15 runners)

2 01p3 THE ALDERMAN (J Frost) R Frost 8-11-8 ... Mr J Frost
3 0/-f ANSTY FOX (P Amey) B Stevens 8-11-3 ... M Bastard
4 0-00000 ASPEN FLARE (P Pollock) R Howe 6-11-3 ... DOUBTFUL
6 000 CHANCEBEG (Mrs N Goulandris) J Gifford 6-11-3 ... R Champion
7 00000-0 CRACKMORE LAD (J Dimond) R Dimond 6-11-3 ... Mr C Tizzard 4
8 DIDDELO (J Bath) B Wise 5-11-3 ... R Rowell
9 0 DOUBLE PAST (Mrs P Mefford-Slade) T Forster 5-11-3 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
10 00 HANDSOME NOON (A Neaves) A Neaves 5-11-3 ... Mr R Robinson
11 0000 HENRY J FORD (Mrs J Ford) J Jenkins 6-11-3 ... M Harrington 4
12 000 ICKWORTH PARK (H Barron) R Howe 8-11-3 ... M Perrett 7
13 2200-p0 JUST A RIVER (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 8-11-3 ... Mr P Dukes 7
17 pp RARE RAPTURE (A Brazier) H Beasly 7-11-3 ... G Gracey
18 4f3/10 RUNWELL (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 6-11-3 ... P Hobbs
20 SLINDON LAD (P Wright) N Lees-Judson 5-11-3 ... S Smith Eccles
22 TWILLUC (Miss G Newell) D Elsworth 7-11-3 ... C Brown

Evens The Alderman, 3 Runwell, 6 Just A River, 10 Double Past, 12 Twilluc, Chancebeg. 16 others.

2.30 CERTAIN JUSTICE CHASE (Handiap: £2511: 2m 2½f) (11)

1 1p02pp GREY FUSILIER (CD,B) (T Hayward) Mrs N Smith 7-11-10 ... S Shilston
4 p02113 DURHAM LAD (J Kelly) G Wildman 6-11-6 ... —
5 3100040 ZELDA'S FANCY (Primeat Ltd) H O'Neill 7-11-4 ... G Gracey
6 421023 TOWER MOSS (A Neaves) A Neaves 9-11-2 ... C Mann
7 32340f THE HERB (CD) (Mrs D Whigham) Mrs D Oughton 7-11-12 ... M Coyle
8 034040 SOUTHERN MOBILE (Southern Caravan Group) J Gifford 9-11-1 ... R Champion
10 p34400 SOCKS (C) (Bunn Leisure) R Howe 9-11-0 ... B De Haan
12 332402 HOPEFUL ANSWER (B) (B Murray) G Balding 9-10-9 ... B Reilly
13 100040 EXCELSIOR (CD) (Mrs H Flashman) H O'Neill 8-10-5 ... M Hammond
15 100040 REGENT'S CHOICE (Lady Wates) A Wates 10-10-1 ... M Perrett
16 403240 GLISSANDO (CD) (M Bevan) B Wise 9-10-0 ... R Rowell

9-4 Excelsior, 7-2 Durham Lad, 6 Hopeful Answer, 7 Tower Moss, 8 The Herb, 10 Southern Mobile, Regent's Choice, 12 others.

3.00 SLINDON SCHOLARS HURDLE (Novice selling handicap: £1,020: 2¼m) (20)

3 002f ZIPARIB (P Wright) N Lees-Judson 4-11-7 ... S Smith Eccles
5 200010 INDIAN POOL (R Butler) M Pipe 6-11-6 ... P Leach
8 4022pp RISK'N HOPE (D Gillard) D Gillard 6-11-3 ... S Keightley 4
9 004 KINGFAST (J Hamper) D Mills 5-11-3 ... R Goldstein
11 p000 COLLECTOR'S GOLD (Mrs J Mason-Hamlyn) D Grissell 5-11-1 ... A Turnell
12 000100 RACHEL STREET (B) (J Hamman) J Hamman 6-11-1 ... M Williams
14 0-00010 TOATLEY ABLE (R Reed) R Keenor 5-11-0 ... A Wathen 7
15 022033 NUNSWALK (R Williams) J Bradley 5-10-13 ... G Davies
18 p004 MARIE CLARE (A Marriott) C Wildman 4-10-11 ... M Coyle 4
19 000000 SPANISH WAR (S Holden) R Voorspuy 6-10-10 ... J Lovejoy 7
21 0f0p- NAUGHTY NIECE (N Bucknall) B Forsey 6-10-9 ... B Forsey
22 20-0000 AFTER SHAVE (D Iles) H Beasley 6-10-9 ... G Gracey
23 00040 SIVER KETTLE (Mrs E Csaky) G Balding 4-10-8 ... M Chilton 7
25 00-0000 L'EMPEREUR (Mrs A Swift) A Moore 5-10-7 ... G Moore
26 300014 WISSINGTON JOY (P Wright) N Lees-Judson 5-10-6 ... J Hughes 4
30 0-u00 GOLDEN HORSESHOE (Holdens Caravan Park) S Woodman 5-10-3 ... W Smith
31 00p000 MORNING ENQUIRY (N Wheeler) N Wheeler 5-10-3 ... Mr N Wheeler 7
32 002020 MELFORD MIST (W Musson) W Musson 4-10-12 ... A Coogan
34 0p00 PATOUCHE (B) (J Dimond) R Dimond 4-10-1 ... G McNally
35 0pp MIDDLE-MOUNT (M Kemp-Gee) M Madgwick 5-10-1 ... A Madgwick 7

2 Indian Pool, 100-3 Nunswalk, 9-2 Ziparib, 6 Melford Mist, 8 Kingfast, 10 Toatley Able, 14 others.

3.30 SLINDON COLLEGE CHASE (Novices: £1,744: 2m 2½f) (12)

2 p-00010 KILLER SHARK (Lord Cadogan) (G Pritchard-Gordon) 7-11-3 ... S Smith Eccles
3 122f14 SAREM KYBO (I Kerman) J Gifford 6-11-3 ... R Champion
4 3-f21r0 STATIST (B) (Mrs S Mutton) T Hallett 7-11-3 ... B Wright 4
8 0-00p40 CAUBEEN (W Jesper) Mrs N Smith 6-10-12 ... S Shilston
9 0-0rp00 CROSA (B) (S Jones) J Fox 7-10-12 ... S Jobar
11 f0pf04 GLENJADE (N Wheeler) N Wheeler 7-10-12 ... Mr N Wheeler 7
12 4004-10 JOEDES JANET (D Nugent) D Nugent 7-10-12 ... —
13 p/f000p MENT MORE (S Smith) T Marshall 7-10-12 ... C Brown
15 0-02000 QUESTURNEUS (Miss J Gough) H Willis 7-10-12 ... C Brown
16 p00/003 ROTHERCOMBE KNIGHT (D Hunt) H Willis 7-10-12 ... A Madgwick 7
18 0-0f00f TRUNCHEON (Miss L Bower) Miss L Bower 7-10-12 ... R Rowell
21 p CHLOE KYBO (Mrs I Kerman) Mrs R Lomax 5-10-4 ... S Keightley 4

2 Killer Shark, 11-4 Statist, 9-2 Sarem Kybo, 6 Joedes Janet, 15-2 Caubeen, 10 Glenjade, 12 others.

4.0 MADEHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1842 2¼m) (13)

1 212003 UPTON BISHOP (CD) (T Hayward) Mrs N Smith 8-11-2 ... M O'Halloran
5 002120 LINTON (CD) (Mrs S Threlfall) D Underwood 8-10-11 ... J Redmond 4
6 100-000 FLASHY'S PAL (M Marsh) J Gifford 5-10-8 ... R Rowe
9 01/0-p TURNTABLE (Lady Herries) Lady Herries 6-10-6 ... G Enright
11 430321 MON'S BEAU (M Vine) D Grissell 7-10-3 ... A Turnell
12 hd/1-0 STRAITJACKET (Lady Wates) A Wates 11-10-3 ... M Perrett 7
13 0-40000 BUFFOON (CD) (P Eaton) D Elsworth 7-10-3 ... —
15 0-44000 LIBOI (Mrs D Blackburn) Mrs R Lomax 10-10-0 ... S Keightley 4
17 0000ff DOUCEMENT (CD) (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 6-10-0 ... P Hobbs
21 0/04100 ROTINGO (CD) (I Moss) Mrs D Oughton 7-10-0 ... —
23 0-p430p RODNEY PARADE (S Pelling) J Jenkins 7-10-0 ... M Harrington 4
24 2/00-00 HOPE GAP (Mrs J Searle) B Wise 6-10-0 ... R Rowell
25 000-000 TUDOR MAESTRO (Mrs M Munden) N Lees-Judson 10-10-0 ... J Hughes 4

Evens Mon's Beau, 3 Upton Bishop, 9-2 Linton, 6 Buffoon, 8 others.

4.30 CHARLTON HUNTER CHASE. (£1,276. 3m 2½f) (11)

1 0/13-20p HESITATION (C-D) (J Dufosee) J Dufosee 12-12-7 ... J Dufosee 7
2 2f-1314 LORD DAWSON (D White) D White 8-12-7 ... Mrs T White 4
4 b3/1p-03 LUCKY TESS (G Tregaskes) G Tregaskes 9-12-4 ... S Andrews 7
5 uo-1243 WELLANDS COPSE (C Nash) C Nash 9-12-4 ... M Wilkinson 7
6 ANCHORS AWEIGH (T Crew) T Crew 13-12-0 ... T Crew 7
7 p3204f CALA LLONGA (W Hamer) W Hamer 11-12-0 ... W Hamer 7
8 03013/p COLWAY BOY (T Edwards) T Edwards 8-12-0 ... A Deeprose 7
9 4p0000/ EASY COMMISSION (Mrs J Berry) Mrs J Berry 10-12-0 ... D Marley
10 010000/ PRECIPICE BOY (R Frost) R Frost 8-12-0 ... J Frost 7
13 0-2 EASTER EXPRESS (G Bosley) G Bosley 9-11-7 ... C Down 7
15 0004 FADA (Lady Aubrey Flecher) Lady Aubrey Fletcher 9-11-7 ... C Pilgrim 7

11-8 Easter Express, 3 Lord Dawson, 4 Lucky Tess, 6 Wellands Copse, 10 Colway Boy, 14 others.

Fontwell selections

By our Racing Correspondent

2.0 The Alderman, 2.30 Durham Lad, 3.0 Indian Pool, 3.30 Killer Shark, 4.0 Upton Bishop, 4.30 Easter Express.

Nottingham

1.45 CHARNWOOD HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £483: 2m) (12 runners)

6 0 CARPET GENERAL 6-11-4 ... S O'Neill
14 8p- GEMMA ROSS 5-11-4 ... McCourt
18 LOST FOR WORDS 5-11-4 ... Carvill
19 0/0 MON BEAUX 8-11-4 ... DOUBTFUL
25 00/4 SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 6-11-4 ... Scudamore
26 0-00 SEADORE 6-11-4 ... DOUBTFUL
27 00-0 TABERNACLE 9-11-4 ... S Dobbs 7
28 002 BONNY GOLD 4-10-7 ... C Tinkler
29 4f2 COMPOSER 4-10-7 ... Sutherm
30 000 CREATIVE STAR 4-10-7 ... Francome
32 f3 JOINT MERCY 4-10-7 ... —
42 000 YANKEE DOODLE DANDY 4-10-7 ... R Mann

7-4 Bonny Gold, 3-1 Saintly Sovereign, 9-2 Composer, 6-1 Carpet General.

2.15 TRENT CHASE (Handicap: £1,408: 3½m) (6)

1 p0p PETER SCOT 11-11-9 ... Barton
2 1p-2 FRENCH SAINT 8-11-3 ... Scudamore
5 14f LUCKY VANE 7-10-10 ... Linley
6 24-1 BALLYDONAGH 9-10-9 ... Earnshaw
7 130 FORT FOX 13-10-7 ... McCourt
18 000 BROWN JOCK 14-10-0 ... Mr M Armytage

10-11 Ballydonagh, 2 French Saint, 6 Lucky Vane, 12 Fort Fox.

2.45 CHARNWOOD HURDLE (Div II: £483: 2m) (6)

3 p00 BOURNE'S CHAMPION 5-11-4 ... McCourt
4 302 BROAD PRINCIPLE 5-11-4 ... H Davies
16 0-p0 LOVER PATROL 7-11-4 ... Crank
20 NORTH ROW 5-11-4 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
27 000 SILENT ECHO 7-11-4 ... Stronge 7
39 00 PAULINE'S PET 4-10-8 ... Whyte

9 Broad Principle, 7-2 North Row, 8 Pauline's Pet, 12 Silent Echo.

3.15 WELLAND CHASE (Novices: £1,177: 2m) (13)

3 1u2 SALDATORE (C) 5-11-7 ... Scudamore
5 4000 ALWAYS LINPAC 6-11-0 ... Flint
7 0002 BRAHMS AND LISZT 6-11-0 ... M Charles 4
12 00 CROWNEND 6-11-0 ... H Davies
14 p303 FAR BRIDGE 6-11-0 ... Linley
16 f000 JUBILEE IMP 6-11-0 ... Suthern
19 pf0 RUGAN WONDER 6-11-0 ... M Stevenson 7
22 003 SURELY RIGHT 6-11-0 ... —
26 uo-p GITAINE 5-10-7 ... Webber
28 004 HEADSTONE 5-10-7 ... McNally
31 000 MARABOU 5-10-7 ... Mr T Walford
33 0-f0 SEVENTH VALLEY 5-10-7 ... Carvill
34 00p TEAPOT HALL 5-10-7 ... R Davies

9-4 Saldatore, 11-4 Surely Right, 4 Brahms And Liszt, 6 Headstone.

3.45 SOAR HURDLE (Handicap: £1,187: 2¾m) (12)

8 000 BREEZE WAGON 9-11-7 ... S Brazier 7
12 044 MIGRATEUR 10-11-3 ... Suthern
14 333 HIGH STEWARD 9-11-2 ... P Dever 7
19 003 BLACK ROD 5-11-0 ... Francome
20 24-2 TORREON 6-11-0 ... Mr T Easterby
22 000 PRINCES ARCADE 9-10-12 ... McNally
24 023 SWARM 5-10-10 ... P Wright 7
25 001 THE SOLENT 6-10-10 ... Whyte
26 001 DEVON MIGNON 12-10-10 ... C Tinkler
31 400 KARABERRY 5-10-5 ... —
32 0p0 BATTUE 7-10-4 ... Davies
38 040 SADEDAS 9-10-0 ... —

9-4 Torreon, 3 Black Rod, 9-2 The Solent, 6 Devon Mignon.

4.15 DERWENT FOXHUNTER'S CHASE (Amateurs: £1,201 2¾m) (13)

1 21p BOBBY'S FOX 9-12-4 ... R Mann 7
5 1u2 ROADHEAD 9-12-4 ... M Wilson 7
8 30-4 BACHELOR'S HALL 12-12-0 ... A Fowler
10 33- ERNEST 10-12-0 ... J Cambridge 4
12 /1- GALWAY KNIGHT 11-12-0 ... N Cosgrave 7
13 GENERAL CHERRY 8-12-0 ... P Webber
15 /02u GINTOP 11-12-0 ... G Halder 7
18 004- LAVENGRO 9-12-0 ... Sherwood
19 0/0- LOVELY TWIST 9-12-0 ... S Crank 7
20 0-u MELODIC LAD 7-12-0 ... T Walford 7
21 140/ MELODY RIVER 9-12-0 ... C Paxton 7
24 p03 RUNDER BALLAD 8-12-0 ... J Chugg 7
25 p03 TANGLE LAD 9-12-0 ... —

7-4 Roadhead, 10-3 Bachelor's Hall, 9-2 Bobby's Fox, 6 Galway Knight.

4.45 GRUNWICK STAKES NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE (£615: 2m) (30)

3 0 BIG BROTHER 6-11-13 ... M Richards 7
4 BLUE ORCHID 5-11-13 ... Mr T Moore 7
5 BONNIE HUE 5-11-13 ... R Strong 7
8 DRUMDOWNEY BOY 5-11-13 ... K Merry 7
9 EXTRACTOR 5-11-13 ... —
10 p- FLYING IDOL 6-11-13 ... N Babbage 4
12 3 GOLDEN FANCY 5-11-13 ... A Fowler
15 LITTLE POLVEIR 5-11-13 ... J Bryan
16 MISCONTENT 5-11-13 ... B Bryan 7
17 MISS TRUMPER 6-11-13 ... M Ley 7
18 NEXT WEEK 5-11-13 ... D Brown 4
21 0 SANDON LAWRENCE 5-11-13 ... A Dunlop 7
23 0 SAYFLY 5-11-13 ... Miss D Clay 7
26 TALKABOUT 5-11-13 ... G Fletcher
28 0 TOM TAILOR 5-11-13 ... M Armytage 7
30 AERIALIST 4-11-0 ... A J Wilson
33 BILJOY 4-11-0 ... P Holmes 7
35 CATCH PHRASE 4-11-0 ... P Double 7
36 CELTIC CRACKER 4-11-0 ... A Sharpe 7
43 EASBY EXCHANGE 4-11-0 ... J Brady 7
44 GREY LAND 4-11-0 ... D Trow 4
45 LANDING BOARD 4-11-0 ... P Wright 7
46 LOCAL COUNCILLOR 4-11-0 ... T Walford
47 LONACH 4-11-0 ... —
48 00 LUCANNY 4-11-0 ... T Reed 7
51 POT PARTY 4-11-0 ... G Charles-Jones 7
53 4 ROYAL REPRIEVE 4-11-0 ... N Coleman
57 SPEEDY BEE 4-11-0 ... —
58 TEMPLE COPSE 4-11-0 ... M Caswell 7
59 TOUCOR 4-11-0 ... A Holder 7

7-2 Next Week, 4 Golden Fancy, 6 Royal Reprieve, Speedy Bee.

SELECTIONS

1.45 Composer, 2.15 Ballydonagh, 2.45 Broad Principle, 3.15 Saldatore, 3.45 Torreon, 4.15 Roadhead, 4.45 Next Week.

More racing: Page 18

RACING CONTINUED



Sally Hall and Arthur Stephenson, two trainers with high hopes of winning at Wetherby

Wetherby programme

2.00 ANGRAM HURDLE (Novices: 4-y-o: £345: 2m) (21 runners)

1 00041 GRINDERS (D) (Needhams Butchers) E Carter 11-3 ... M Brennan 7
2 402133 RYECROFT (D) (Mrs K Roa) R Johnson 11-3 ... G Bradley
3 f023 ABWACADABWA (C Tattersall) J Blundell 10-7 ... D Dutton 4
4 0p AMARACH (Sovereign Chemical Industries Ltd) R Fisher 10-7 ... J Errington 4
5 000 CASAL ROYALE (M Higgins) D McCain 10-7 ... C Pimlott
6 0040 CLOUDWALKER (M Julien) M Lambert 10-7 ... A Brown
8 0 HOWTH (S Camacho) M Camacho 10-7 ... Mr P Carr
9 JETELLO (Mrs R Gibson) F Gibson 10-7 ... P A Charlton
10 00 KRUGERAMA (P Shaw) E Weymes 10-7 ... D Wilkinson
12 LOCKINGTON LAD (C Tomkins) K Morgan 10-7 ... A Webb
13 LOUVIERS (W Peacock) G Richards 10-7 ... N Doughty
14 0000 MAHER (T Kersey) T Kersey 10-7 ... G Kersey 4
15 400 MR FRESHNESS (Kew House Retail Ltd) E Carter 10-7 ... J J O Neill
18 040244 PLACE CONCORDE (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 10-7 ... G W Gray 7
19 014 RAPERON (K Allen) M Camacho 10-7 ... P Tuck
20 20 ROYAL ORLEANS (M Murray) E Carr 10-7 ... R Barry
22 0p SAUNTERING (Mrs T Hall) Miss S Hall 10-7 ... D Goulding
24 1000 SPURSTOW (R Thompson) R Thompson 10-7 ... R Lamb
28 200332 UNDER-RATED (T English) M W Easterby 10-7 ... C Grant
29 000 VICTORY PRIZE (B) (D Metcalfe) J Doyle 10-7 ... M Pepper 7
30 0 WENSLEYDALE (R Preston) B Wilkinson 10-7 ... M Pepper 7

7-2 Ryecroft, 4 Grinders, 6 Under-Rated, 8 Louviers, Place Concorde, 10 Cloudwalker, 12 Royal Orleans, Sauntering, 16 Krugereama, Absacadabws, 20 others

2.30 SPOFFORTH CHASE (Div I: novices: £640 2m 50yds) (11 runners)

1 030u1f PALACE ROYAL (R Tate) R Tate 9-11-10 ... P Tuck
2 020122 ABERSING (D Todd) D Todd 7-11-7 ... Mr D Williams 4
4 02ofou SHOW ROSE (B) (Mrs J Burdon) N Crump 7-11-7 ... M Stephens 7
6 00333f AVERSUN (Mrs J Hubbard) W Haigh 6-11-0 ... P A Charlton
7 000u00 BELLE ISLE BOY (W Smith) W Smith 6-11-0 ... D Wilkinson
8 441030 BOX OF TRICKS (T Metcalfe) D Metcalfe 7-11-0 ... M Pepper 7
9 2/0000 BURMA PINK (R Haigh) R Haigh 9-11-0 ... J Kell 7
10 00p FLYING ENTERPRISE (F Watson) F Watson 9-11-0 ... D Dutton 4
11 p000-00 INCAS AWAY (W Spencer) D McCain 6-11-0 ... R Lamb
12 10-2003 LINAMAC (Mrs J Milligan) B Wilkinson 7-11-0 ... G Bradley
14 f30240 DERGRET (B) (Lord Matthews) M Camacho 5-10-6 ... A Brown

5-2 Show Rose, 7-2 Abersing, Aversun, 6 Palace Royal, 8 Linamac, 14 Box Of Tricks, 16 Dergret, 20 Others.

3.00 SCARCROFT HURDLE (Handicap: £690: 2½m) (14)

1 0/10-03 LENYGON (K Haran) P Rohan 7-12-0 ... P A Charlton
4 02/10- CHILD (CD) (Mrs B Waller) M H Easterby 8-11-12 ... A Brown
5 020-000 OISIN (B Thistlethwaite) R Fisher 9-10-12 ... J J O Neill
8 10034 RYE MOSS (J Murdoch) J FitzGerald 5-10-9 ... P Tuck
9 40040u INGHAM (DB) (Exors of the late Mr S Nesbitt) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-10-9 ... D Atkins
11 0-014 YOUNG DRIVER (James B Russell Ltd) J Wilson 5-10-8 ... N Balmer
12 4p0-4f1 PADDY-ONE-ROW (W Lonsdale) I Vickers 7-10-8 (7 ex) ... D Dutton
13 0/4-p00 DUKERY (D) (D Scott) K Morgan 8-10-6 ... A Webb
14 002/00 MANOR FARM GIRL (J Hague) M Tompkins 6-10-6 ... —
15 01p003 PRETTY BOY FLOYD (D) (P Murphy) F Watson 9-10-5 ... A Stringer
16 000043 SUNLIT RIVER (W Carrick) W A'Hugh 5-10-2 ... R Lamb
17 0030 GEARYS COLD ROLLED (H Geary Steels Ltd Wolverhampton) Denys Smith 5-10-0 ... C Grant
20 03/0004 STOKE ST MARY (Miss J Atkinson) Mrs J Atkinson 7-10-0 ... M Pepper 7
22 0200-00 SLANEY SID (B) (Mrs I Young) J Doyle 8-10-0 ... J Doyle

7-2 Lenygon, 5-4 Sunlit River, Child, 6 Pretty Boy Floyd, 8 Young Driver, Ingham, 10 Rye Moss, 12 Oisin, 14 others.

3.30 ABERFORD CHASE (Handicap: £1,380: 3m and 100yds) (7)

2 p2f111 KEEP TRYING (J Walby) W A Stephenson 6-11-9 ... R Lamb
3 42/000f COPARU (R Jackson) T Barnes 12-11-3 ... M Barnes
6 231b33 MR ORYX (F Yardley) F Yardley 9-11-0 ... R Crank
8 0-03330 GENERAL BRUNO (F Gibbon) F Gibbon 12-10-6 ... Mr D Metcalfe
11 01-4p3p BEE FREE (Miss V Stead) M Camacho 7-10-4 ... A Brown
15 0-0300p PAMPAS DEMON (B) (B Temple) B Temple 9-10-0 ... C Pimlott
16 p0f0/00 DOUBLE CROSSED (W Bethell) R Bethell 10-10-0 ... C Grant

11-10 Keep Trying, 9-4 Mr Oryx, 7 General Bruno, 3 Be Free, 16 Coparu, 20 others

4.00 SPOFFORTH CHASE (Div II: Novices: £640:2m 50yds) (11)

1 f11140 COLOURFULL PADDY (M McPhillips) G Richards 7-11-10 ... R Barry
3 04p0/04 CAJSOSA (Mrs P Weymes) E Weymes 6-11-0 ... G Bradley
6 000000 IRISH PRINCE (B) (Mrs J Saville) A Watson 9-11-0 ... G Graham
7 000-1p3 KINDRED (L Brealey) Miss S Hall 9-11-0 ... C Pimlott
8 040pp KINGS FORT (B) (R Hamer) D McCain 6-11-0 ... R Lamb
9 0-000u0 KIRKBY LAD (Mrs J Tinning) W Tinning 8-11-0 ... G Wilkinson 4
10 040003 MOUNT EATON (D Dawson) P Asquith 9-11-0 ... P A Charlton
12 02-0430 SAUCY MOON (Miss M Furness) R Tate 7-11-0 ... P Tuck
13 4f13 SCOT'S SALUTE (Mrs B Eve) N Crump 6-11-0 ... D Atkins
15 42-24u0 WENDY'S WHIZZ KID (D Todd) D Todd 6-11-0 ... Mr D Williams 4
17 000/00 FOOL'S LUCK (Mrs I Ryles) F Watson 5-10-6 ... D Duttons 4

5-4 Kindred, 7-4 Coplourfull Paddy, 10 Scot's Salute, 14 Saucy Moon, 16 Wendy's Whizz Kid, Mount Eaton, 20 others

4.30 CATTERTON HURDLE (novices: £345: 2m) (21).

2 0-03210 LUNAR WIND (CD) (J Parkes) J Parkes 7-11-5 ... M Pepper
3 000000- BALLROOM (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-10-9 ... R Lamb
4 0-40200 BIG BRYMA (R Mason) D Woodhouse 6-10-9 ... DOUBTFUL
5 0d-3 BLAZING WIND (R Wilson) J Wilson 6-10-9 ... A Stringer 4
11 00/pfpp HUMMERBECK (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 7-10-9 ... S Charlton
15 0000-0 LADY ROMOHA (J Norton) J Norton 5-10-9 ... D Goulding
18 0-0 MEDINA PALACE (R Cartwright) E Carr 6-10-9 ... R Barry
20 0000 MISS GENEROUS (M Llewellyn) M Camacho 5-01-9 ... G Bradley
22 0p MOONLIT NIGHT (D Yeoman) D Yeoman 5-10-9 ... D Wilkinson
23 03/0400 MR RAFFERTY (S Taylor) Denys Smith 6-10-9 ... C Grant
25 0/pp0 PAGLIACCI (C Tinkler) N Tinkler 10-10-9 ... N Tinkler
26 4002 PERIALOS (F Taylor) A Jarvis 5-10-9 ... P Tuck
28 244/000 QUAKER STAR (E Lunness) T Kersey 6-10-9 ... G Kersey 4
29 000 RAGE GLEN (G Platt) M Lambert 5-10-9 ... A Brown
30 04202 ROLLING RIVER (H Blenkhorn) K Morgan 6-10-9 ... A Webb
31 000040 ROYAL POWER (W Peacock) G Richards 5-10-9 ... N Doughty
32 0000 SECONDARY IMAGE (Mrs A Robson) J FitzGerald 6-10-9 ... P A Charlton
35 002 SINGALONG SAM (D Abdale) R Watson 5-10-9 ... D Dutton 4
37 SPRING SURPRISE (P Riches) Mrs K Bull 5-10-9 ... C McSharry 7
38 00-0043 THELMA'S SECRET (S Brown) T Barnes 5-10-9 ... M Barnes
39 00 WISE MAN (R Thompson) R Thompson 6-10-9 ... —

5-2 Perialos, 5 Lunar Wind, Rolling River, 6 Blazing Wind, 10 Singalong Sam, Thelma's Secret, Royal Power, 14 Big Bryma, 15 others

Wetherby selections

2.0 Ryecroft, 2.30 Abersing, 3.0 Young Driver, 3.30 Keep Trying, 4.0 Kindred, 4.30 Perialos.

Billy Benn has profitable stay

Billy Benn, who ran at the *Cheltenham Festival meeting*, stayed over to become Gerard O'Donovan's first winner in England when landing the first division of the Standeford Novices' Hurdle at Wolverhampton yesterday.

Wolverhampton

2.00 (2.2) STANDEFORD HURDLE (Div I £690: 2m)

BILLY BENN, ch g by Woodville 11 — Stella's Art (C O'Donovan) 6-11-12 J Burke (5-6 fav) 1
Irish Glora ... R Kington (9-2) 2
Star of Salford ... C Baker (33-1) 3

TOTE Win: 17p. Places: 11p, 18p, 44p. Dual forecast 25p. CSF: 51p. C O'Donovan, Ireland. 4l, ll. Kings Town (6-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Roofis, Gearys Steel Stock.

2.30 (2.34) STANDEFORD HURDLE (Div II: £690: 2m)

STANDON ROCK, ch g, by Mansingh — Teenager (R Whalley) 4-10-13 P Scudamore (8-11 fav) 1
Grand Review ... S Brazier (10-1) 2
Elroy ... B R Davies (14-1) 3

TOTE Win: 18p. Places: 12p, 32p, 39p. Dual forecast 48p. CSF: 87p. P Kelleway at Newmarket. 10l, 1l. New Cherry (14-1) 4th. 20 ran

3.00 (3.4) DUDLEY CHASE (Handicap: £11,884: 2½)

BRAVEN b g, by New Brig — Srathaven (Mrs M Hegas 8-11-10 Mr D Browne (11-8 Fav) 1
Straight Cash ... J Francome (9-2) 2
Hardy Glen ... Mr J Weston (16-1) 3

Tote Win: 21p. Places: 11p, 20p, 50p. Dual forecast 69. CSF 84p. TriCast: 16.69. M Dickenson at Harewood. ½l, hd. Price of Pleasure (16-1) 4th 15 ran. O'er the Border finished 1st but after a Stewards inquiry was disqualified for interference and placed last.

3.30 (3.34) MARCH CHASE: (novice handicap: £1,207. 2m)

WELLFORT b g, by Harwell-Fortinance (W Greenwood) 8-12-1 P Scudamore (6-4 Fav) 1
Corby Glen ... R Dickin (3-1) 2
Tartan Heath ... P Carvill (8-1) 3

Tote Win: 23p. Places: 10p, 15p, 16p. Dual Forecast: 26p. CSF: 59p. M Tate at Kidderminster. 3l, 6l. Daggers Drawn (25-1) 4th. 11 ran.

4.0 (4.3) STRETTON HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £758: 3¼m)

COMPTON LAD, gr or ro g, by Precipice Wood-Snowdra Queen (R McAlpine) 9-12-6 ... Mr D Browne (8-13 fav) 1
Village Mark ... Mr G Cann (5-1) 2
Spartan Lace ... Mr G Tarry (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 12p, 15p, 24p. Dual F: 27p. SCF: 44p. M Dickinson at Harewood. 8l, 2½l. Royal Guide (16-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Moreton.

4.30 (4.34) WILLENHALL HURDLE: (Handicap: £1,116: 2m)

ELSELL ch m Grey Mirage-Mary's Twiggy (J Smith) 7-10-2 ... A O'Hagan (100-30) 1
Lord North ... J Cox (20-1) 2
Sea Cargo ... Mr I Johnson (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 10p, 38p, 17p, 39p. Dual F: £6.15. CSFL: £6.97. Tricast: £40.49. M Eckley at Ludlow. 2l, 2l. Royal Commotion (7-4 fav). Space Leader (25-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Run Deep.

5.00 (5.6) STANDEFORD HURDLE (DIV III: novices £690: 2m)

KARMALI b g by Raise You Ten Queen Bess (Mrs C Smith) 6-11-12 P Scudamore (5-2) 1
Ias Love ... C Smith (9-4 fav) 2
Jubilee Lights ... R Crank (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 15p, 14p, 26p. Dual F: 30p. CSF: 82p Mrs M Rimell at Kinnersley. 2½l, 4l. Wing Velvet (13-2) 4th. 19 ran.

PLACEPOT: £1.85.

Plumpton

Going: soft

2.15 (2.17) DRONES RESTAURANT CHASE (Novices: £1,312: 2m)

PAPER RICH ch g by Richboy — Paperback (G Tanner) 9-11-8 S Smith Eccles (9-4 Fav) 1
Partango ... C Brown (9-2) 2
Righteous Fury ... R Rowell (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win 24p. Places: 14p, 18p, 16p. Dual F: 67p. CSF: £1 21. G Blum at Newmarket. ½l, 7l. Sulimnos (4-1) 4th 10 ran.

NR. Wheatclose.

2.45 (2.49) EBERLI SHORTER (HOME) HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2½m)

BARB'S BEAU b g by Festino — Beauatire (L Vine) 5-11-3 Steve Knight (11-2) 1
Gandouge Boy ... S Smith-Eccles (10-1) 2
Orange Town Man ... P Double (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win 84p. Places: 31p, 38p, 29p. Dual F: £2 72. CSF: £6.05. M Masson at Lewes. 7l, 3l. Charlim (5-2 fav) 4th. 16 ran.

3.15 (3.16) PLUMPTON CAHSE (Handicap: £1,263: 3m ff)

COLONEL CHRISTY b g, by Mon Capitaine -1111 Christy's Bow (Mrs H McLaughlin) 7-11-5 G Gracey (5-2 Fav) 1
Bujol ... Mrs N Ledger (7-1) 2
Pride of Tennessee ... R Champion (100-30) 3

Tote: Win, 45p, Places, 18p, 16p, 15p. Dual Fcst: £1 14. CSF: 12.03. H O'Neill at Dorking. 5l, 12l. Abo (4-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.45 (3.47) DON BUTCHERS HURDLE. (Handicap £1,404: 3m)

BRIGHTON MARINA, B G, BY Majority Blue - Storm Lass (J Bath) 8-10-4 R Rowell (11-4 Fav) 1
Opening Night ... M Perrott (66-1) 2
Spirit of Derwent ... S Keightley (9-2) 3

Tote: Win, 34p. Places: 18p, 88p, 20p. Dual Fcst: £11.79 CSF: £18.26. TriCast: £76.06. B Wise at Polegate 8l, 8l. Cornb Lad (6-1) 4th. 15 ran.

4.15 (4.16) UCKFIELD HURDLE (Selling: £689: 2m)

GUYWOOD b g. by Tudor Rhythm - Smokey Dawn (K Sykes) 4-10-5 S Kightley (11-10 Fav) 1
Maurice's Tip ... M Harrington (5-2) 2
Summercove ... G Moore (9-2) 3

Tote: Win, 20p. Places: 10p, 11p, 20p. Dual Fcst: 21p. CSF: 43p. P. M Taylor at Upper Lambourn, Hd, 15l. Sweethill (14-1) 4th. 8 ran.

4.45 (4.46) BOLNEY CHASE (Amateurs: handicap: £1,301: 2m 3f 90yd)

WHITE HERON b g. by Machoad 11 — Sandpiper (Mrs S Evans) 8-10-7 Mrs D Grissell (3-1 jt fav) 1
Town Counsellor ... Miss J Miller (8-1) 2
Davids Folly ... Mr A J Wilson (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 11p, 21p, 22p. Dual F: £1.26. CSF: £2.77. D Grissell at Heathfield. 1l, 15l. Bash Street Kid (3-1 jt fav). Commandant (12-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR. Tight Schedule.

PLACEPOT: £12.35.

Carlisle

2.15 1, Starmase (7-1); 2, Derek's Bay (7-1); 3, Switch Off (4-7 Fav).
2.45 1, Chebbie (5-2 Fav); 2, Regal Rebel (33-1); 3, Greenhill Hall (7-2). 12 Ran.
3.15 1, Reay's Song (7-1); 2, Camden (11-10 Fav); 3, Rydal Mount (7-1). 13 Ran.
3.45: 1, ANOTHER CAPTAIN (7-2); 2, Little Bay (4-5 fav); 3, Trichromatic (7-1). 7 ran
4.15: 1, BELLE BOY (50-1); 2, Master Blaster (8-11 fav); 3, Rabrigg (5-1). 8 ran.
4.45: BAVAL (8-1); 2, Caranan Centre (4-1); 3, Bently Springs (6-1). Bridge of Isle (7-4 fav). 12 ran. NR: Border Artist, Crofton View, Wensleydale.

STATE OF GOING (official) Nottingham: chase soft, hurdles: heavy Wetherby: soft. Fontwell: soft. Tomorrow: Worcester: heavy. Southwell: heavy. Kelso: good.

FOOTBALL

Greenwood reverts to wingers

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Bilbao, March 22

Ron Greenwood is to spread England's dusty wings for the first time for almost two years. The team he has picked for tomorrow night's friendly game here against Atletico Bilbao includes Coppell and Morley, both of whom he intends to use as wide attackers. He rejected the idea of employing wingers in June 1979.

The opposition then were Austria when Coppell and Barnes were selected to stay on the flanks and England went on to lose 4-3. There are five survivors from that side in tomorrow's team and, coincidentally, five survivors from those who started Mr Greenwood's build-up for the World Cup finals by beating Northern Ireland in the home international at Wembley last month.

They are Foster, who retains his place at the heart of the defence, Sansom, Robson, Morley and Keegan. Mr Greenwood commented that, even without the loss of seven of his original squad he would still have nominated this largely experimental 4-2-4 formation that is to play in the stadium which will stage England's first three World Cup ties.

After Cunningham was sent off last week in a European Cup tie and subsequently banned from appearing by Real Madrid, McDermott, Neal and Anderson all dropped out through injury. Three others have now joined that list: Shilton, who has a stomach strain and did not even travel to this industrial city sitting under a blanket of clouds, Wilkins, a burised instep, and Francis a groin strain.

Caton, Manchester City's young centre half was hastily summoned to join the party that departed this morning and Bailey, Manchester United's young goalkeeper received an even later international call. He will fly out tomorrow to stand in the giant shadow of Corrigan, making only his eighth appearance for his country.

Keegan, clearly the main centre of attraction among the local citizens will resume his striking partnership with Regis which has lasted a mere 20 minutes so far. Between them they have scored more than 40 goals for their respective clubs and they could add to that collection tomorrow.

The match, which is expected to be played in front of a sell-out crowd of some 40,000 spectators, is of relatively little importance. Mr Greenwood has said that the trip is merely a "good will and public relations exercise" and will give the players involved an indication of what they might expect should they be included in the final 22 that will return here in less than three months.

ENGLAND: J Corrigan (Manchester City), M Mills (Ipswich Town), P Thompson (Liverpool), S Foster (Brighton and Hove Albion), K Sansom (Arsenal), B Robson (Manchester United), T Brooking (West Ham United), S Coppell (Manchester United), K Keegan (Southampton), capt, C Regis (West Bromwich Albion), A Morley (Aston Villa). Subs: G Bailey (Manchester United), R Wilkins (Manchester United), T Francis (Manchester City), P Withe (Aston Villa), T Caton (Manchester City).

☐ Laurie Cunningham could be returning to West Bromwich Albion, the club who sold him to Real Madrid three years ago. Ronnie Allen, the Albion manager, who is travelling with the England party for their friendly in Bilbao, aims to contact the Real directors.

☐ Kevin Bond and Bobby McDonald, the Manchester City defender, were suspended by an FA disciplinary committee yesterday. Bond received a two-match ban and McDonald one match, for reaching 20 points.



Regis resumes striking partnership with Keegan

Stein calls up Evans and Bett

By Norman Fox

In an attempt to increase his World Cup permutations Jock Stein, the Scotland manager, will tonight give Allan Evans, of Aston Villa, and Jim Bett, of Rangers, first caps against the Netherlands at Hampden Park (8.0). He also takes a close look at the long-standing Scottish favourite, Joe Jordan, who has been in and out of form for AC Milan.

Injuries to Robertson, Hartford and Souness have forced Mr Stein into making several changes, but though he would probably have preferred to use this last friendly against foreign opposition before the World Cup to give his definitive selection further practice together, he said it was an opportunity for "lads with ambition".

With Robertson still missing, Scotland again field a wingless side. Last month in Valencia they found this a distinct problem, although that 3-0 defeat was an exaggeration of the game's true nature.

The inclusion of Jordan and Archibald tonight precludes the possibility of seeing Brazil improve his understanding with Dalglish, unless he is used as a substitute. Brazil's Ipswich Town colleague, Wark, is retained in midfield, where Bett and Nairey will try to make their claims.

SCOTLAND: A Rough (Partick Thistle), D McGrain (Celtic, captain), A Evans (Aston Villa), W Miller (Aberdeen), F Gray (Leeds United), D Narey (Dundee United), J Wark (Ipswich Town), J Bett (Rangers), A Dalglish (Liverpool), S Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur), J Jordan (AC Milan). Subs: J Thompson (St Mirren), A McGeigh (Aberdeen), G Strachan (Aberdeen), T Burns (Celtic), A Brazil (Ipswich Town).

Sweet and sour news for crisis clubs

These were developments yesterday at all four Football League clubs facing crises. Bristol City were saved from closure when their new directors agreed to meet tough Football League *conditions. The hull-bases consortium* of businessmen who last week made a £810,000 offer for Hull City, the fourth division club, withdrawn their bid. Halifax Town, are to continue with cut-price football and Derby County have announced net sale of nearly half the £600,000 worth of £10 shares they made available last month.

The League demanded heavy financial guarantees before allowing *Bristol City to continue.* The third division coub's £95,000 share from the League Cup pool will be withheld until the end of next season but The League have withdrawn their demand that the new board provide a £50,000 bond *to guarantee that next season's* fixtures will be fulfilled. "We were within a hair's breadth of closing." City's secretary said,

Confusion surrounded the reason for the withdrawal of the Hull bid made to the receiver, Adrian Rapazzini. Mike Barwell, a member of the consortium, said the decision was made because Mr Rapazzini had asked for a £250,000 bond by Wednesday, which Mr Rapazzini denies.

After the success of Saturday's experiment, Halifax will again ask supporters to pay more than 50p if they can afford it for tonights match against Bradford City.

Boring play by West Germans

Rio De Janeiro.—Brazilian newspapers praised their national team for a 1-0 victory over West Germany here on Sunday with a goal by Junior. The Germans were criticized for a cautious, defensive play.

Sergio Cabral, who writes a daily sports column for O Globo, said that "The game wasn't better because the Germans didn't want to win. It was a worthwhile test, but the fact is that at least 60 minutes of the 90 minutes played were boring, and it was the Germans' fault because they preferred not losing to winning".

Journal Do Brazil said that the game "was not up to the prestige of the two teams, but it pleased the fans who packed Naracana Staium."

Joao Saidanha, a former coach of Brazil's national team and now a sports analyst, said "The *Germans did well to get away* with a 1-0 loss. A fair differeace would have been two goals."—AP.

ROUND-UP

Redskins keep title by beating closest rivals

Before a capacity crowd that included the Minister for Sport, Neil Macfarlane, Streatham Redskins retained the English League South Ice Hockey Championship by beating their closest rivals, Nottingham Panthers, 14-3 Robert Pryce writes. Gary Stefan (5) and Robin Andrew (4) led the goalscoring in the face of a Nottingham challenge that, after an *excitingly even first period* had ended 3-3, incurred the displeasured of the crowd and the referee.

Streatham, Nottingham and Solihull Barons have all qualified for the league play offs, but the fourth place is still in dispute. Southampton Vikings advanced their cause by beating Richmond Flyers 5-1 (Bennett 3, Parrish 2) on Sunday.

While Blackpool Seagulls were beating Altrincham Aces 13-6 in the English National League, Liverpool Leopards were doing them a favour by beating Crowtree Chiefs 8-5 in the English League North. Liverpool's player-coach, Karl Habib, scored five goals in a win that should secure Blackpool the title.

Bruce Sims and Steve Cur had three goals each Blackpool, who led Altrinch 10-1 after two periods. But t win proved less satisfying Bernie Snagg, their influenti fiery centre. Snagg, returning t the ice after suffering a doubl fracture of the jaw at Crowtre ealier this season, was laid fo by another retaliatory blow soon after completing a five-minute spell in the penalty box.

Two games in Scotland produced a total of 47 goals. Ronnie Wood (7) and Roy Halpin (5) were the chief contributors to Dundee Rockets' 21-4 win over Glasgow Dynamos, but Fife Flyers were stretched, even after their 21-1 win, at their visitors from Billingham. Billingham, due to play two vital national League games next week end, kept most of their first team players safely at home.

Two goals in the last three minutes gave Spain a 6-5 win over Great Britain and a clear lead in the European junior championships C Pool, sponsored by Seiu, at Whitley Bay on Suday.

Rugby at the Valley

Charlton Athletic could join Fulham as a London Rugby League outpost next season, Keith Macklin writes. Yesterday a formal application to join the Rugby League arrived at the League's headquarters in Leeds. It was submitted by the chairman of the Valley Club Michael Gliksten.

A special meeting of clubs will consider Charlton's move on May 5 at the Trafalgar Hotel, near Blackburn, and a decision will probably be made on that day. It is not certain that the application will be formally accepted.

David Howes, public relations officer of the Rugby League said: "We are delighted that yet another soccer club from outside our traditional boundaries has shown confidence in the game on the principle of ground sharing, and the decision will lie with the member clubs of the League."

Dias manages fighting century

Lahore, Pakistan, March 22. Pakistani fast bowler Imran Khan and Sri Lankan Middle-order batsman Bo Dias provided the individual highlights of the first day of the *third* cricket Test here today.

Khan who missed the first two Tests in a dispute over Javed Miandad's captaincy, turned on a fiery display of pace bowling to take five for 40 in Sri Lanka's first innings total of 204 for six at close of play. Only a magnificent unbeaten 106 by Dias prevented Pakistan from taking a firm grip in the match.

Ikhan sent the Sri Lankans reeling when he snatched two wickets with the score at 17. But then Dias immediately made his intentions clear as he took the attack the Pakistani bowlers, slamming 50 in 69 minutes with seven fours and a massive six.

Avelar loses in two minutes

Tampico, Mexico, Mar 22 — Prudencio Cardona, of Colombia, wrested the World Boxing Council flyweight title from Antonio Avelar, of Mexico, at the weekend. He won with a spectacular first round knockout after two minutes.

Cardona opened with a flurry of wild blows, rested a few seconds, steadied himself and knocked the champion out cold with a powerful combination of three left jabs and three right hooks to the face. Avelar was *linked up to defend his title* against Britain's Charlie Magri. — AP.

ROWING

Safer on water than land

By Jim Railton

Cambridge over the weekend were first on the water yet lived dangerously on the land. It was an *eventful* two days for them, claiming a tideway record on Saturday, *observing* their womens' eight and men's lightweight making a clean sweep over Oxford University crews at Henley on Sunday and then being *involved in a car crash.*

The Cambridge crew driven by *their manager* Malcolm Harrison, crashed in their van near Birfield Heath after watching the racing at Henley on Sunday. The woman driver of the other car was injured, but Cambridge *escaped* unscathed.

Despite this upset Cambridge's tails were high yesterday. They lay claim to an unobserved (at least by the press) record on Saturday after the Tideway Head of the River Race. Rowing solo on an almost spent tide, they *were timed from Chiswick steps* to the University Stone (10.32) which beat the 1969 Cambridge full-course time by 35 seconds.

Oxford's main dish of the day was an appetizing bite at the Old Blues, who contained four of last year's *outstanding* crew, *including* the world silver medal winners Bland and Andrews.

Today's outings: Oxford 9.30 and 4.0, Cambridge 9.30 and 6.0 from Putney.

OXFORD: *N A Connington (Hampton and *Oriel) bow*, G R N Holland (Radley and Oriel)*, H E Clay (Eton and Magdalen), *R P Yonge (King's Canterbury and New College), *N B Sankov (Bradford GS and St Hugh's), S J L Foster (Brentford and Pembroke), A K Kirkpatrick (Belfast Methodist and Durham *University and Oriel*) R C Clay (Eton and New College) stroke, S Brown (Taunton and Wadham) cox.

CAMBRIDGE: P St J Brine (St Edwards and LMBC), A T Knight (Hampton and Clare), *R J Stephens (KCS Wimbledon, Emmanuelle) N J Bliss (Barnard Castle and Corpus), B M Phillip (Bryanston and Downing), C D Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC), E G M Pearson (King's Canterbury and Jesus), S A Harris (Desborough and Queens) stroke, I P Bernstein (City and Emmanuel) cox.

GOLF

Pate wets his proud head in the lake

From John Ballantine, Jacksonville, March 22

Jerry Pate, who won the Tournament Players' Championship here yesterday, had a *practice round on the new 6,857-*yard "players' course" on the *Tuesday of the week before the* event started.

He measured the depth of the water in the lake by the side of the eighteenth green with a sand rake. "*It's 4½ft to 5ft deep*", he told the United States tour *commissioner;* Deane Beman, with whom he played. "This is the spot all right", Beman nodded.

In case anyone might think that *Pate* or *Beman* are keen fishermen or boating enthusiasts, *it should be recalled that*, at Memphis last June, when Pate won and ended an 18-month period without victory, he dived into a lake adjoining the last green to the delight of the gallery and the television cameramen.

So it was *no surprise* here, after Pate had finished with two fine birdies for a 67 that won the title by two strokes, to see him grab Beman and then Pete Dye, the much-criticized course architect, and throw them into the lake that runs along the eighteenth hole.

He then went in himself, this time with a bellyflop: he explained later that he had *received* many *letters* from doctors warning him how many children were made paraplegic every year by diving into shallow water.

"As soon as itr looked likely that Jerry would win I got on to *my walkie-talkie and ordered* two guards to be put on to the alligators cruising around that lake". Beman said, tongue in cheek "I also cleared out my pockets and took off my wristwatch."

This was a *highly entertaining* and lighthearted climax to a wonderful week's golf and that saw the elimination of Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Johnny Miller and Gary Player after 36 holes. *Ray Floyd's £1,500 dash by* plane and helocopter from Miami *to the first tee on Saturday after* he realized he had just qualified, and the sad last few holes of the Europeans, Nick Faldo and Severiano Ballesteros.

Faldo was going fine until the seventeenth hole when he hit his *tee shot* into the water to take five; he followed this with a second shot into the lake at the eighteenth for six to finish with 75. He won £1,340 for joint thirty-fifth position. *Those mistakes* probably cost him £2,000.

Ballesteros, who was interested only in winning, reached four under, at which point he was only two strokes behind the leader, Lietzke. He also hit his ball into the *lake* at the water-ringed seventeenth to drop two *strokes* and finish with 72, to win £9,500.

Meanwhile Pate charged past the flagging Lietzke, his brother-in-law, to win; Brad Bryant hung on and Scott Simpson scored three birdies in the last three *holes to share second place.* "I tried to remember it's still only a game", Pate said after his watery exploits.

Hill Valley landmark

The PGA Club professionals' golf championship, is to be *played* at *Hill Valley, Whitchurch*, this year. It will be the first time a national tournament has been played on the Shropshire course since it was opened seven years ago.

LAS VEGAS: LPGA tournament (United States unless stated): 279: N Lopez-Melton; 284: *Sandra Haynie; 285:* X Whitworth, A Miller; 288: P Sheehan; 288: D Caponi; 289: A Okamoto (Japan)

Brand aims for place in top 60

By John Hennessy
Golf Corresspondent

Gordon Brand, of the Knowle Club, Bristol, is the target of attention on two scores during the Sunningdale Foursomes this week. He reappears, with Alan Lyddon, an amateur partner, as the joint holder and has emerged *during the winter* as the professional golfer most likely to succeed.

Brand's modest ambition for this first year is a place in the top 60 among European professionals, so that he will be spared the agony of *pre-qualifying in 1983.*

Last season, Sunningdale apart, was a big let down. He lost his place in the Scottish team and was denied one in the Walker Cup. But he swallowed his disappointment, put behind him the matchplay golf he dislikes, *and took to the professional* circuit in South Africa.

Before that, Brand had distinguished himself by winning the PGA qualifying competition in Portugal, ahead of many of those who had been chosen for *the Walker Cup. He came back* from South Africa with a pocketful of Rand, valued at £7,000, including a second place in the South African Masters worth £3,500.

His partner has few doubts about *Brand's prospects, and*, working for Slazenger, he knows what the score is. With most players, he says you ask yourself how on earth they are ever going to make it as professionals, "but with Gordon I don't see how he can fail. You wonder where he can go wrong, whereas you are usually wondering how so and so can get it right".

Their prize, as amateurs, last year was £150 each. Brand had his eyes on a more lucrative pay day on Friday.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated
FRIENDLY: Athletic Bilbao v England XI (7.30)
FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL: Scotland v The Netherlands (8.0, Hampden Park).
UNDER-21 INTERNATIONAL: Wales v The Netherlands (Wrexham)
FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham City v Tottenham Hotspur
SECOND DIVISION: Barnsley v Grimsby; Crystal Palace v Leicester City
THIRD DIVISION: Carlisle United v Reading, Doncaster Rovers v Oxford United, Huddersfield Town v Chesterfield, Wimbledon v Southend United
FOURTH DIVISION: Crewe Alexandra v Hereford United; Darlington v Hull City; Halifax Town v Bradford City; Northampton Town v York City, Scunthorpe United v Aldershot (7.15); Stockport United v Wigan Athletic.
FA TROPHY: Fourth round replay: Bishops Stortford v Altrincham (7.30)
IRISH LEAGUE: Ards v Linfield (5.30)
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley v Runcorn, Stafford Rangers v Boston United, Trowbridge v Scarborough
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Banbury v Corby, Minehead v Milton Keynes, Southern Division: Crawley v Basingstoke; Gosport v Aylesbury; Wealdstone v Andover; Welling United v Tonbridge.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: President's Cup: Semi-final, Second Leg, Burton Albion v Goole.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Netherfield v Buxton; Witton Albion v Macclesfield
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bolton Wanderers v Burnley (7.0); Bury Res v Everton, Derby County v Nottingham Forest; Liverpool v Preston (7.0); Wolverhampton Wanderers v Manchester United (6.30)
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Orient v Norwich (2.0); Plymouth Argyle v Fulham; Swindon Town v Arsenal (2.0); Watford v Bristol Rovers.

HERTS SENIOR CUP
Third round replay: Watford v Cheshunt.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE Premiere Division: Barking v Hitchin Town; Boreham Wood v Woking; Bromley v Sutton United; Carshalton Athletic v Leatherhead; Tooting and Mitcham v Dulwich Hamlet;
First Division: Bognor Regis Town v Walton and Hersham; Chesham United v Epsom and Ewell; St Albans v Hertford. Second Division: Basildon United v Letchworth Garden City, Camberley Town v Southall; Hungerford Town v Hemel Hempstead. Cup: Semi-finals first legs: Farnborough Town v Leytonstone and Ilford, Kingstonian v Wycombe Wanderers
ATHENIAN LEAGUE:
Hoddesdon v Haringey Borough, Horley v Burnham; Leyton Wingate v Chertsey; Redhill v Edgware. League Cup. Semi-final: Harefield v Uxbridge.
B.U.S.F. GROUP CHAMPIONSHIP: at (Bangor University): Bradford v Millwall (2.00), U.A.U. 1 v London Uni (10.45); N Ireland v U.A.U. 1 (11.30), Camb Univ v Oxford Univ (2.45); Scotland v Wales (3.30).
RUGBY UNION: Cheltenham v Gloucester (7.30), Neath v Cross Keys (7.00) Leicester Rugby (7.15).
NATIONAL SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT (Rosslyn Park).
SURREY SCHOOLS CUP: Final: City London Freemans v Bishop Wand (at Emanuel, Raynes Park).
BADMINTON: John Player All England Qualifying (Watford LC).
BOXING: Barrett/Butt Promotion (York Hall, Bethnal Green).
SQUASH RACKETS: Patrick International Festival (Chichester). Wanstead Invitation (Wanstead).
HOCKEY: BUSF Group Championship (Newcastle University).
ICE HOCKEY: European junior championship: Hungary v Spain (2.0, Whitley Bay)

FOR THE RECORD

RUGBY

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: France 22, Ireland 9; Wales 18, Scotland.
CLUB MATCHES: Birkenhead Park 12, Harrogate 13; Broughton Park 30, Hull and E R 3; Coventry 12, Harlequins 10; Edinburgh Acads 12, Boroughmuir 12, Fylde 17, Gala 10, Glamorgan Wanderers 24, Nuneaton 7; Halifax 8, Gosforth 33, Hartlepool 8, Percy Park 11; Hartlepool Rovers 6, Stewarts/Melville FP 10, Kilmarnock 13, Melrose 13; Liverpool 10, Headingley 6; London Irish 0, Bath 7, Loughborough Students 9, Birmingham 9; Morley 29, New Brighton 10; Orrell 6, Gloucester 6, Otley 16, Middlesbrough 16; Middlesbrough 16, Otley 16; Richmond 7, Moseley 21; Roundhay 28, Manchester 0, Sale 17, Northampton 0; Saracens 3, Bedford 13; Sheffield 3, Northern 12; Vale of Lune 30, Huddersfield 3; Wakefield 12, West Hartlepool 4; Wasps 34, U.S. Portsmouth 4, Waterloo 6, Wilmslow 7.
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL: England 3, France 16
SCHOOLS MATCH: Rochester Maths 30, Crown Woods 6.
TOUR MATCH. Judd 14, St Michael's University School (British Columbia) 0.

FOOTBALL

RIO DE JANEIRO: international Brazil 1 West Germany 0.
BULGARIAN: Lovski Spartak 3, marek 0; Belasitsa 1, Slavia 0, Chernomorets 2, Trakia 1, Eter 2, Beroe 1, Chorno More 3, Botev 1, Haskovo 1, Akademik 0; Lokomotiv 1, Sliven 1
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN: Sparta Praha 1, Slavia Praha 1; Bohemians Praha 3, Zts Petrzalka 0; Slovan Bratislava 2, Dukla Banska Bystrica 0, Lokomotiva Kosice 0, Banik Ostrava 2; Plastika Nitra 2, Dukla Praha 1; Spartak Trnava 1, Inter Bratislava 0; Zbrojovka Brno 1, RH Cheb 0; TJ Vitkovice 1, Tatran Presov 0

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia flyer Hartford Whalers 3; New York Islande Washington Capitals 2; Buffalo Sabre Montreal Canadiens 4, New York Range St Louis Blues 5; Winnipeg Jets 8, Detroi Wings 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Col Rockies 0.
HEERENVEEN (Netherlands): World Gro junior championships: Norway 3, Austri Netherlands 6, Yugoslavia 3; France 6, Ita Japan 8, Denmark 4. Final standings: Norway; 2, Austria; 3, Japan
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Group B (Kla furt): Netherlands 4, Austria 1; Poland Romania 1; East Germany 4, Switzerlan China 4, Norway 2. Group C (Jaca): Japa Denmark 4; France 7, Hungary 3; Yugo 5, Spain 0.

TENNIS

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, J Connor 785pts; 2, J. Moenroe (US), 525; 3, (SA), 460; 4, V Gerulaitis (US), 420; 5, (US), 360; 6, G Vilas (Argentina), 3 Noah (France), 282; 8, C Hooper (US A Gomez (Ecuador), 247, 10, (Mexico), 227; 11, C Mottram (GB),

BOXING

ATLANTIC CITY: WBA light-welter A Pryor (US) beat M Montilla Republic), rsf, 12th rnd.
LAS VEGAS: WBC light-heavyw Braxton beat J Martin rsf, 6th rou

SHOW JUMPIN

DORTMUND: Dortmund Intern World Cup: 1, N Kool (WG), cle T Fuchs (Switzerland), clear Skelton (GB), clear, 41.3.

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Wea
Andermatt	140	370	Powder	Good	Good	Snow
New snow on hard base.						
Flaine	225	530	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine
Excellent piste skiing						
Isola 2000	135	170	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine
Excellent piste skiing						
Kitzbühel	90	230	Good	Varied	Good	Clo
Excellent piste skiing						
Les Arcs	195	290	Good	Varied	Good	Clo
Good skiing; poor visibility						
Sauze d'Oulx	25	90	Good	Varied	Fair	Fin
Good skiing on upper slopes						
Verbier	150	280	Good	Good	Good	Clo
Excellent skiing everywhere						
Wengen	50	180	Good	Fair	Good	Clo
Good snow, poor visibility						

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Sk Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The has been received from other sources:

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Chamonix	80	600			
La Clusaz	80	350			
Les Contamines		80	350		
Les Deux Alpes	150	350			
Les Menuires	175	260			
Megève	100	280			
Meribel	120	260			
Pra-Loup	107	198			
St Gervais	120	290			
Superdévoluy	95	210			

SWITZERLAND

	L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	50	150	Powder	Good	-4
Braunwald	230	300	Powder	Good	-3
Champery	10	190	Powder	Good	0
Davos	80	240	Powder	Good	-2
Engleberg	80	200	Powder	Good	0
Gstaad	80	120	Powder	Good	-8
Kandersteg	45	200	Powder	Good	-3
Kloster	130	280	Powder	Good	-1

NORWAY

Finse	—	15(
Geilo	—	10(
Gol	—	10(
Lillehammer	—	18
Norefjell	—	13
Oslo	—	13
Voss	—	15
Rjukan	—	17

SCOTTISH: Cairngorms slopes all complete, nor Vertical runs: 1,800 fee Snow level 2,000 feet. all complete: spring ample nursery areas. runs: 1,000 feet. Acc level: 2,000 feet. Gle lower slopes, all compl Vertical runs: 2,400 fe Snow level 1,200 fee complete, hard-packe ample nursery area Vertical runs 600 fee Snow level: 2,000 fee

CRICKET

Lamb for England, Gooch for S Africa

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Cape Town, March 22

The second of the three four-day matches between the South African Breweries' English XI *and the South Africans ended* here tofay in the tamest of draws. I have never seen Newlands look lovelier or known the temperature more perfect.

The Englishmen worked their way towards a token declaration, made 20 minutes after tea, Larkins scored a cautious 95, Gooch a commanding 68 and Amiss a hard-working 73 not out. Left to make 238 at something like nine runs an over the South *Africans called it a day with an* hour left. For sheer, bad public relations, to go skulking off so soon, unannounced, with a nice few people on the ground, *enjoying the setting* and the chance of seeing so many well-known players in action, this would take a lot of beating.

During the day it was announced that Gooch will be back here later in the year to play for Western Province, the irony of which is that he is coming to take the place of Allan Lamb, who has opted to offer his services to England. How the politicians of India, Pakistan and West Indies will take to Lamb, a South African, being in the England side is something which his *compatriots* are somewhat cynical about.

I am constantly being asked how this present South African side compares with others in the world, and with Ali Bacher's in 1969-70, which swept the Australians *off the* face of the earth. Bacher's was undoubtedly better, as, I believe, were those of the middle fifties. Had Bacher's team been able to stay together, and found a *top class spinner*, they might have had a place among the best of all teams.

Richards is no longer the world's best batsman. Procter *could* never stand up to a hard series. Pollock, though still very good, is not the force he was. Wessels, like Lamb, has gone elsewhere. Kourie, the orthodox *left arm spinner*, has bowled pretty well, and we already knew Van Der Bijl, Rice and Kirsten to be outstanding cricketers.

If Lamb and Wessels were available, there would be more South Africans than Englishmen in a side combining the best of both countries. There would be nothing to choose between them if they *were to meet*. South Africa might just have the edge.

ENGLISH XI: First innings 223 (*R A Gooch* 83, A. J. Kowne 4-52).

SECOND INNINGS

*G. A. Gooch, c Kourie, b Hobson	68
G. Boycott, c Jennings, b Jefferies	1
W. Larkin, lbw, b Kirsten	95
D. L. Amiss, not out	73
R. A. Woolmer, not out	1
Extras (b4, lb7)	11
Total 3 wkts	249

P. Willey, *A. P. E. Knott, C. M. Old, J. K. Lever, D. L. Underwood and L. Taylor did not bat.

Fall of wickets 1-8, 2-112, 3-231

Bowling: Van de Bijl, 21-6-53-0, Jefferies, 14-5-39-1; Hobson, 30-5-88-1; Kourie, 15-4-38-0; Kirsten, 4-2-7-1; Kuiper, 8-2-15-0.

SOUTH AFRICA: *First innings* 235 (P. N. Kirsten 104; J. K. Lever 6-86)

SECOND INNINGS

†R V. Jennings, not out	28
A. Kuiper, not out	9
Extras (lb1)	1
Total (0 wkt)	38

B. A. Richards, S. J. Cook, P. W. Kirsten, R. G. Pollock, C. E. B. Rice, A. J. Kourie, S. T. Jefferies, V. A. P. van der Bijl and D. Hobson did not bat.

BOWLING Old, 4-0-15-0; Lever, 3-0-22-0.

Chappell cleansed of underarm odour

From Peter McFarline,
Christchurch, March 22

Australia today completed an easy eight-wicket victory over New Zealand to square the three-*test* series at one-all. The Australians were set 69 after dismissing New Zealand in their secondinnings for 272, just before lunch on the fourth day.

Although opening batsmen Graeme Wood (15) and Bruce Laird (31) lost their wickets, John Dyson and Greig Chappell secured the victory an hour and a half after lunch.

New Zealand's late order batsmen caused the Australian bowlers some problems when play resumed this morning with another 23 runs needed to force Australia to bat a second time. They were led by a determined century from left-handed opener *John Wright, who made 141, his* highest Test score.

Chappell, the captain won the £1,000 Man of the March award for his 176 in the first innings *and was also the recipient* of a £4,000 award as Sportsman of the series, donated by the Australia-New Zealand Foundation. For a man who was castigated through*out the cricket* world for last season's notorious underarm incident.

AUSTRALIA: First innings 353 (G S Chappell, 176, R J Hadlee, 6 — 100).

Second innings

G M Wood, c Coney, b Hadlee	15
B M Laird, c Edgar, b Snedden	31
Dyson not out	14
*G Chappell not out	3
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, n-b 2)	6
Total (2 wkts)	69

K J Hughes, A R Border, †R W Marsh, B Yardley, J R Thomson, D K Lillie and T M Alderman did not bat.

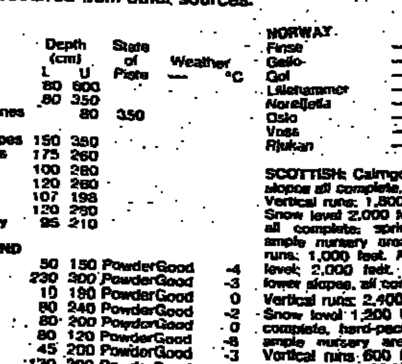
FALL OF WICKETS: 1 — 24, 2 — 60.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 8 — 2 — 10 — 1; Cairns, 9 — 1 — 28 — 0; Coney, 1 — 0 — 2 — 0; Snedden, 4 — 0 — 15 — 1; Morrison, 2 — 1 — 6 — 0; Wright, 1 — 0 — 2 — 0; Crowe, 0.3 — 0 — 0 — 0.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings 149 (J R Thomson, 5 — 57).

Second innings

B A Edgar, c Marsh, b Alderman	11
J G Wright, b Alderman	141
J F M Morrison, l-b-w Chappell	4
*G P Howarth, c Wood, b Border	41
J Y Coney, b Border	0
M D Crowe, b Yardley	9
R J Hadlee, c Alderman, b Yardley	0
†I C S Smith, c Wood, b Yardley	0
L Cairns, l-b-w Yardley	16
M D Snedden, b Border	20
H B Troup not out	8
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 9)	22
Total	272

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 — 21, 2 — 36, 3 — 120, 4 — 133, 5 — 162, 6 — 166, 7 — 166, 8 — 215, 9 — 243.
BOWLING: Chappell, 18 — 5 — 30 — 1; Alderman, 23 — 5 — 66 — 2; Thomson, 19 — 5 — 54 — 0, Yardley, 27 — 7 — 80 —





Legal Appointments

also on page 14

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Monday, 29 March, 2 p.m.
FINE 19th & 20th CENTURY CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS
Illustrated Catalogue £4.50 by post

Tuesday, 30 March, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 30 March, 2 p.m.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES
Viewing: Friday 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m.-12 noon (clocks only), Monday 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m.
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post

Phillips in Scotland
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Friday, 26 March, 11 a.m.
Fine English and Continental Furniture, Rugs, Clocks, Works of Art and Pianoforte. Including a collection of 18th Century walnut furniture, a Louis XIV bureau mazarin, a George II gentleman's fitted press, two pairs of Kashan rugs, two Aubusson carpets, pianoforte by Bechstein and Steinway.
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For further information please contact Paul Roberts, 031-225 2266.

Antique Open Day
Sunday, 28 March, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
at 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond St, London W1
Phillips specialists will be in attendance to give a free verbal valuation of your Antiques. For further information please contact Andrew Clayton-Payne, 01-629 6602 Ext 338.

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MOTHERS HELP needed for 1st baby, mid May, Windsor area. Salary neg. Mrs Body 723 5081.

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Catalogue £3.80

Tuesday, 23 March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS.
Catalogue £6.25

Tuesday, 23 March at 12 noon
CITY WINE SALE AT BEAVER HALL, LONDON E.C.4. Catalogue 65p

Wednesday, 24 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH SILVER. Catalogue £4.30

Wednesday, 24 March at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
TRAVEL AND NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS.
Catalogue £2.30

Wednesday, 24 March at 2.30 p.m.
FINE ARCHITECTURAL AND DECORATIVE DRAWINGS. Catalogue £2.30

Thursday, 25 March at 11 a.m.
VICTORIAN AND 19TH CENTURY CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, SCULPTURE AND WORKS OF ART.
Catalogue £2.80

Friday, 26 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY PICTURES. Catalogue £8

Monday, 29 March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN. Catalogue £3

Monday, 29 March at 6.30 p.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £8.50

Tuesday, 30 March at 11 a.m.
LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY CONTINENTAL DRAWINGS. Catalogue £1.50

Tuesday, 30 March at 11 a.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5.30

Tuesday, 30 March at 2.15 p.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Catalogue £5.50

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Friday, 26 March at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
DUTCH AND FOREIGN COINS AND MEDALS.
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Tuesday, 6 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS FROM THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES. Catalogue £3.50 post paid.

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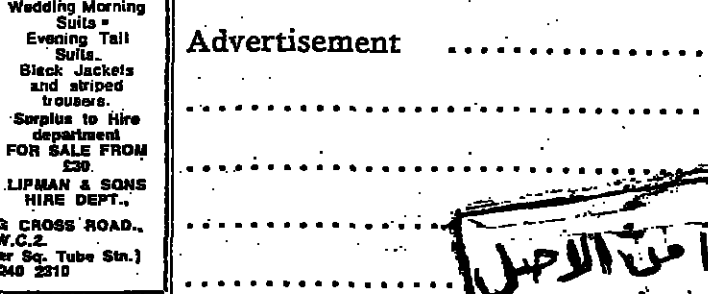
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Court Patronage (7.05 Interval) 7.30 Farming: Organic or Intensive 7.55 Closedown 9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Leisure in Germany 9.53 German conversation 10.10 Look and Read 10.35 Religious and Moral education: The World's Best Seller 11.00 From cavemen to calculators 11.17 Television Club 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Antony and Cleopatra 12.05 The Last of the Late Victorians 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Linda Alexander 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes a feature looking forward to the year 2000 1.45 Bod. For the very young (r) 2.00: Closedown 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Film music composed by schoolchildren 2.40 Communicate! Mounting a Campaign 3.00 Closedown 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2)
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in The Electronic Mousetrap (r)
4.25 Jackanory: Nerys Hughes with another reading from How Green You Are! by Berlie Doherty
4.40 Cartoon: The Perils of Penelope Pitstop (r)
5.00 John Craven's Newsround
5.10 Break in the Sun A serial about a young girl who runs away from home (r)
5.35 Cartoon: The Perishers (r)
5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 South East at Six 6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry in Fraidy Cat
7.05 Doctor Who: Part two of Time-Flight
7.30 A Question of Sport: A contest of sporting knowledge between two teams of celebrities — one captained by Bill Beaumont the other by Willie Carson. David Coleman is the questionmaster.
8.00 Legacy of Murder: The final episode of the lighthearted thriller starring Dick Emery.
8.35 Taxi: Comic adventures of the drivers of a New York cab company

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party
9.05 News with John Humphrys
9.30 Play for Today: A Sudden Wrench by Paula Milne, starring Rosemary Martin as Christine. The story of a middle-aged housewife and mother who sets about making herself new horizons in order to escape her humdrum existence.
10.30 Everyman: Woza Albert! starring Mbongeni Ngema and Percy Mtwa. This is the play which has been playing to packed houses in South Africa and is scheduled to open in London and Los Angeles later this year. The story concerns Jesus who chooses South Africa as the land of His second coming. At first the authorities are flattered but when He starts complaining about the social injustices of the country the authorities begin to take a different view.
11.28 News headlines
11.30 In Conversation: Sue Lawley talks to Home Office Pathologist, Professor Keith Simpson.
12.00 Weather

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Frequency Response 7.05 Drifting Continents 7.30 Family and Handicap 7.55 Closedown 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lola Young and Fred Harris. The story is Ah Fu and the Magic Fan by Eric and Margaret Hawksworth and is told by David Yip. The guest percussionist is Alan Grahame 11.25 Closedown 3.55 The Old Boys Network: Richard Murdoch. The star of many radio comedy shows including Band Waggon, Much Binding in the Marsh and The Men from the Ministry recalls his long and distinguished career in show business (r)

4.35 Seapower The Lord Hill-Norton discusses the role of the Cruiser (r)
5.05 Gillian Tingay (harp) plays Pavane and Variations by Cabezon
5.10 Work and Retirement How to adjust to retirement (r)
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Twice Two" (1933)
6.00 The Waltons Wholesome adventures of a hill-billy family
6.45 News with subtitles
6.50 Film: The African Queen (1951) starring Humphrey Bogart, Katharine Hepburn and Robert Morley. Boozy ship's captain Charlie Allnutt and prim spinster Rose Sayer against the Germans in East Africa after the First World War is declared
8.30 Russell Harty Among his guests tonight is American singer/songwriter Don McLean

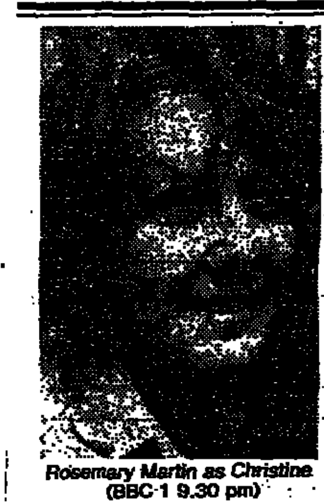
9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party
9.05 Pot Black 82 Three times Pot Black champion "Steady" Eddie Charlton plays the phenomenal world champion Steve Davis for a place in the semifinals.
9.30 One Man and his Dog It's Finals night in the BBC's International Sheepdog Championships. The singles is between Scotland's Stuart Davidson and his dog Ben and Ron Bailey of England with his dog Spot. The Brace match is between Mel Page of Wales and Geoff Billingham from Scotland
10.10 Fields of Play The first of a five programme series about Play.
11.10 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of this morning's headlines. Ends at 12.00

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Some religious celebrations 9.53 Middle English 10.18 Puppets 10.33 Signing on 11.03 Basic Maths 11.22 Some customs and events associated with Easter 11.39 Visiting a hypermarket near Angers 12.00 Button Moon: Space adventures for the very young 12.10 Let's Pretend: Children impersonating a bear 12.30 The Sullivans: Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News with Peter Sissons 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court: Talking to the Enemy: A journalist is accused of withholding evidence about an IRA bomb blast 2.00 After Noon Plus: Mavis Nicholson talks to novelist Jane Gardam. In addition Mary Berry has a greek recipe. 2.45 The Sandbaggers: Secret Service boss Burnside investigates an agent's mysterious death 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter: American High school comedy series.

4.15 Cartoon Dr Snuggers (r).
4.20 On Safari in the studio with Christopher Biggins and guest Sally James.
4.45 CB TV — Channel 14: News, views and ideas for teenagers.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Amos Brearly is impressed by a new arrival.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of Lambeth Council's Brass Tacks, a shop that sells second hand furniture and electrical goods renovated by young unemployed people.
6.30 Crossroads: Reg Lamont is in a sticky position.
6.55 Reporting London introduced by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Max Bygraves — Side by Side with — Isla St Clair.
8.00 The Glamour Girls: Comedy series about a sales promotion company. This week one of the company's young executives moves into Debbie's flat on a platonic basis. Starring Sally Watts, Brigit Forsyth and Tom Price.
8.30 Top of the World: Eamonn Andrews introduces another round in this intercontinental general knowledge quiz.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party
9.05 Disappearing World: The Kwegu. The final film in the series takes a look at the relationship between an Ethiopian tribe — the Kwegu — and its dominant neighbours, the Mursi.
10.05 News
10.35 Just Desserts. The last part of the mystery comedy about an indolent government investigator and the world of haute cuisine. Against his superior's wishes Bognor spends a weekend in the country attending the major event in the gastronomic calendar. Starring David Horovitch as Bognor and Joanna McCallum as Monica, his long-suffering girlfriend
11.35 Kez. Distraught parents kidnap their daughter from a fringe religious group.
12.30 Close with Roy Plomley reading some of his favourite poetry.


Rosemary Martin as Christine (BBC-1 9.30 pm)

CHOICE

● Paula Milne's Play for Today, A SUDDEN WRENCH (BBC 1, 9.30pm) could be the spur for hundreds of bored middle-aged housewives to take stock of their role in life and begin to do something more positive. Christine is a dowdy 43-year old with two teenaged children and a husband. Inspired by a feminist's meeting at her daughter's school she sets about installing the house central heating system that her husband has left lying about the place for months. Amused tolerance, then annoyance and finally admiration are the reactions from the family. But what does she do when she *completes her task? With nothing* but the drudgery of housework she decides to apply for the job of plumbers's mate. This creates some comical problems both at work at home and leads to a somewhat fairy tale-like finale. Rosemary Martin plays Christine with the right amount of resignation and determination while Dave Hill handles the role of husband Terry with conviction.

● The final programme in the excellent Disappearing World series THE KWEGU (ITV 9.05pm) examines the unusual relationship between two Ethiopian tribes — the Kwegu and the Mursi. The Kwegu are river folk dominated by the agrarian Mursi. The Kwegu accept their role with equanimity because *they are protected and patronised* by their neighbours. Their role in life is as ferrymen to the cattle-herding Mursi and herein lies the *explanation of the situation*. Cattle are a status symbol. They are used to buy wives and when a Kwegu wants to marry he has to go to his Mursi patron for a cow or a bull. In this way the Mursi have a kind of control on the growth of the Kwegu population. We see a typical betrothal discussion, with a Mursi patron going through, we later find out, sham negotiation with the bride's father. The excellent photography adds to the enjoyment of the programme's fascinating content.

● Over the past thirty years a British cottage industry, originally patronised by only a few chauvinistic eccentrics, has seen a remarkable growth. THE VIOLIN MAKERS (Radio 4 4.15pm) investigates the rise in popularity of British-made violins in a market that has been traditionally cornered by the Italians and Germans.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Barber" by Robert Nye.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.05 Play: "An Arranged Marriage" by Helen Osborne.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Detective. Stories of crime and detection "Two On the Run"
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News and Travel.
3.02 Bleak House by Charles Dickens (part 7).†
4.00 Ebdon's England. John Ebdon reflects on his fellow countrymen.
4.15 The Violin Makers. British violin makers consider their craft.
4.45 Story Time: "The Canon in Residence" by Victor L. Whitechurch (10).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1982.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. The health of medical care.
7.50 Animal Language. (8) Song Dialects.
8.20 The Fall of the Shah. "Facing the Inevitable".
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Semi-Circles with Paula Wilcox, David Wood.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Gorky Park" by Martin Cruz Smith (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF with ll above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather and Travel. 10.00 For Schools: 10.00 Third World Enterprise. 10.15 Playtime. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Let's Move. 11.20 Music Project. 11.40 Introducing Science. 1.55 PM Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History Not So Long Ago. 2.20 By the People for the People. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Learning About the Chip. 11.30-12.00 am Open University: 11.30 Maths: Complex Analysis. 11.50 Structure Mapping In Drosophila.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Corelli, Soler. *Beethoven, Weber; records.*†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Suk, Handel, Tippett; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Liszt; records.†
10.00 Northern Sonfonia of England. Concert: Handel, Jiri Antonin Benda, Vivaldi, Bach.†
10.45 Haydn and Smetana. Piano Trio recital.†
11.35 Clarinet and Piano. Recital: Jean Xavier Lefevre, Debussy, *Pierne, Weber.*†
12.00 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Part 1, Wagner, Shostakovich.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Part 2: Brahms.†
2.10 Anthony *Rolfe Johnson*. Song recital: Schubert, Britten, Hah.†
3.00 Dvorak. String Quartet recital.†
3.30 Youth Orchestras of the World. Northridge Wind Ensemble of California State University. Concert: Walter Piston, Schmitt, Schoenberg, Derek Bourgeois.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Soviet Life Through Official Literature (2). "Young People." Talk by Mary Seton-Watson, illustrated with readings.
7.30 Morley on record.†
8.00 French Music and a French Connection. Concert. Part 1: Ravel, Delage, Gordon Crosse.†
8.50 Goethe's Poetry. The first of three selections translated and presented by Michael Hamburger.
9.20 Concert. Part 2: Boulez.†
10.05 Six Cartoonists. Some leading cartoonists consider the pleasures and pains of their work.
10.35 Britten's Cabaret Songs. Song recital.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Tom Lehrer on record.

VHF ONLY — OPEN UNIVERSITY: 5.55 am Aural Training (2). 6.15 The Parents' Centre. 6.35-6.55 Russell's Logical *Atomism. 11.20 pm Desalination.* 11.40 Everyday Sound World. 12.00 Ferro-Concrete. 12.20-12.40 The Context of Welfare.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 4.00David Hamilton.† 5.45 News Sport 6.00 John Dunn 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood A history of the American movie 1942 9.00 Listen to the Band featuring the St. Dennis Silver Band. 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 One Man's Variety. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight. 1.00pm Truckers' Hour † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.0 midnight Close VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463) at the following times (GMT): *6.00* Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary 7.30 The Withered Arm. 7.45 Network Uk. 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Europa 8.30 The Reith Lecture. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10.15 News of the engagement 10.30 Musician At Large 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Musical Memories. *12.45 Sports Roundup* 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. *4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company.* 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary 9.15 A Word in Edgeways. 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 *World News 10.09 The World Today* 10.25 Scotland this Week 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Backtracking 11.30 Meridian 12.00 *World News* 12.09am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook News Summary 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 The King of *Instruments* 2.30 *The Reith Lectures* 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

Cymru/Wales 9.10-9.35 I Ysgolion: *Daearyddiaeth: Brazil. 12.57-1.00* News of Wales. 5.10-5.35 Rownd Y Byd. 5.35-5.40 Ivor the Engine. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 12.00 News and weather. Scotland 11.17-11.38 For schools: Let's See-Guiding Lights. 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 10.30-11.00 International *Football. Scotland v Holland* (highlights). 11.00-11.50 Omnibus. 11.50 News and weather. Northern Ireland 10.35am-11.00 For Schools: Green Peas and Barley O. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.30-12.15am Professional Boxing from the Ulster Hall, Belfast. 12.15 News and weather. England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazine. 12.05am Close.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Peterborough Festival of Country Music. 11.35 Quincy. 12.35 am Tuesday Topic, followed by Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Real World:British robots. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30am Company, followed by Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 News. 11.38 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am *The Good Word.* 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Survival: Dall sheep. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Two of Us. 12.00 Three Million and Rising. 12.05 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Loods Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.05am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1—20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. *6.00 Today South West.* 6.30 Looks Familiar. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.35 Danger UXB. 12.35 am Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Two Of Us. 11.35 Monte Carlo Show with Larry Adler. 12.35 am News. 12.40 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 *Bygones. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15* Square One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Looks Familiar. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 9.00-9.05 Life in France. 11.35 Danger UXB. 12.25am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4—15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Radio. *6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News.* 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 News. 11.40 Jazz and Blues: Spyro Gyra. 12.10am Closedown.

The Kwegu: ITV, 9.05pm

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada *Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00* Crown Court. 2.30-2.45 Old Salts. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Ladies' Man. 12.05 am Late Night From Two with Tim Rice. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Comedians. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Amazing* Years of Cinema: Magicians. 12.05 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35am-9.50 Am Gymru. 11.39-11.45 About Wales. 12.00-12.10pm Treheliau. 4.15-4—45 Camigam. 5.10-5.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35 Amgueddfa Genedlaethol *Cymru. 11.20 Just Desserts.* 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 5.10 *Teatime Tales.* 5.20-5.45 Crosroads. 6.00 Scotland Today 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 Hillhead Decides. 11.05 Fastest Cork in the West. 12.05 am 1982 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts. 12.30 Late Call. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

Chancery Division — **Law Report** March 23 1982 — Queen's Bench Division

Power to determine contract

Tower Hamlets London Borough Council v British Gas Corporation

Before Mr Justice Foster

[Judgment delivered March 22]

An agreement for the supply of gas by the North Thames Gas Board, as predecessor of the British Gas corporation, to supply gas at fixed prices to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets for specified housing projects, was terminable on reasonable notice despite the fact that there was no mention in the agreement as to how long the agreement should last, or how it could be terminated.

His Lordship granted a declaration in the Chancery Division that the agreement contained in letters passing between the parties between December 1969 and January 1971 had been lawfully terminated by a letter of December 29, 1977 terminating the agreement on December 31, 1978.

Mr Barry Payton and Miss Barbara Slomnicka for the borough; Mr Michael Mann, QC and Mr Charles George for British Gas.

MR JUSTICE FOSTER said that the London Borough of Tower Hamlets sought against the British Gas Corporation declarations concerning the supply of gas by the corporation to developments at Spey Street/Brunswick Road and one known as the Southern Grove complex.

It was agreed between the parties that there was a binding contract contained in two letters: one of December 22, 1969 from the corporation's precedessor, the North Thames Gas Board, and the other dated January 26, 1971 from the borough, whereby the corporation agreed to supply gas on certain terms.

Both letters envisaged a formal agreement, but the question arose because there was no mention in them of how long the agreement should last or how it could be terminated.

The first letter offered to supply gas on the basis that total consumption would "settle down to above one million therms annually and that the bulk of this — say 75 per cent, is achieved in five years"; and that natural gas was likely to be available after 1974, on the following terms "for 1970, 10.5d per therm, for 1971-72, 10d per therm, for 1973-74, 9.5d per therm [all manufactured gas]" and "Natural gas when available 7d per therm".

In the second letter the borough confirmed that the prices set out above were accepted. Translated into new pence the terms quoted equalled 4.375p, 4.166p, 3.542p and 2.917p respectively.

The undisputed facts were that manufactured gas started to be supplied to the Spey Street development in 1971, and to the Southern Grove complex in October 1973. Natural gas was first supplied to the complex in December 1975 and to Spey Street in June 1976.

The first calendar year in which natural gas was supplied throughout the year was that ending on December 31, 1977. On December 29, 1977 the corporation gave notice to terminate the agreement on December 31, 1978.

It was common ground that manufactured gas was more expensive than other fuels, but that natural gas was much cheaper. In the first three financial years ending March 31, there was little difference between the amounts paid by the borough and the true market prices, but for the years ending March 31 in 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979, the amounts paid by the borough were £50,110, £41,450, £47,000, £48,000 and £53,900 respectively, as against true market prices of £82,200, £143,400, £155,000, £208,200 and £267,000 respectively.

Mr Mann, for the corporation, submitted: (1) that where an agreement did not confer a power to determine it, the question whether the court should infer such a power was a matter of determining the intention of the parties at the time of entering into the agreement, or alternatively;

(1) (a) an agreement was determinable when the circumstances became fundamentally different from those which obtained at the time it was entered into.

(2) That a power to determine under (1) or (1) (a) was a power to determine on reasonable notice; and

(3) What was a reasonable period for the notice was to be determined in the light of the circumstances at the time when notice was given and should be no more than necessary to enable the parties to provide against a change of circumstances occasioned by the notice.

Three cases were referred to: *Crediton Gas Co v Crediton Urban District Council* ([1928] Ch 174), *In re Spenborough Urban District Council's Agreement* ([1968] Ch 139), and *Staffordshire Area Health Authority v South Staffordshire Waterworks Co* ([1978] 1 WLR 1387).

The first question was whether the power to determine arose. For the corporation it was said that the contract was binding for *at least six years* after the initial supply of gas in December 1971.

For the borough it was argued that the right period was 20 years, being the life of the boilers installed by the borough, and the probable duration of the supply of natural gas from the North Sea; alternatively nine years, being the 4½ years in which manufactured gas was in fact bought plus a similar period in which natural gas should be supplied.

His Lordship had no doubt that the common intention was that the agreement should be determinable, since it was not credible that the corporation would accept an obligation to supply over a million therms of gas a year at a fixed price for eternity, especially as there was no obligation on the borough to take any gas at all.

Mr Payton, for the borough, relied on certain internal documents of the corporation, one undated referring to "boiler life", one referring to a period of three years, which seemed to have been the normal period for such a contract, and one reading "letter contract without limit of time", but the corporation had been unable to trace either the originals or the authors of them.

There was also one document referring to an agreement with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea for 20 years with a review after five years. His Lordship did not think either party had envisaged a period of 20 years and rejected that submission.

A perod of nine years was not mentioned in any affidavit, and the drafting of such a provison would have been difficult, since it was not known when natural gas would be first supplied. It was said that if the borough took manufactured gas for a period it should have natural gas for a similar period, but his Lordship could find no justification for thinking that such a formula was intended by the parties.

The enormous increase in the market price occurred in the year ending March 31, 1975, and it had continued to rise steeply ever since. If Lord Denning's view in the *Staffordshire* case was right, notice determining the agreement could have been given after that year.

The only other solution was that suggested by the corporation; six years certain and threafter determinable on reasonable notice, which his Lordship accepted.

For the corporation it was submitted that a year's notice was reasonable; for the borough, that the notice should be of such length as to give the borough time to assess the economics of other fuel supplies; to prepare plans for conversion and negotiations for an alternative supply, and the design and construction of storage facilities. The period suggested was 33 months.

That submission was wholly unreal, as the cost of natural gas, *despite its tremendous* increase was considerably cheaper than heating oil. In the year ending March 31, 1978 the market price of natural gas of £208,280 was comparable with the heating oil equivalent of £242,850.

No case had been cited where it had been held that reasonable notice could be longer than a year, and in his Lordship's view 12-months notice was reasonable. Declaration accordingly

Solicitors: Mr Herbert D. Cook; Mr Barry C. Brooks, Staines.

Confusion over civil evidence in crown courts

Regina v Wood Green Crown Court, Ex parte P

Before Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered March 11]

In the absence of appropriate crown court rules bringing the Acts into effect, the Civil Evidence Acts 1968 and 1972 did not apply to care proceedings in the crown court under section 1 of the Children and Young *Persons Act 1969. Such* proceedings were governed by the Evidence Act 1938.

Mr Justice McCullough, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so stated refusing an application for judicial review by parents, inter alia, to quash a care order made by *Wood Green Crown Court* under section 1 of the 1969 Act.

The crown court dismissed an appeal by the parents and child against a *finding* that *the child's* proper development had been avoidably neglected and that she was in need of care and control *which she would not receive* unless a care order was made.

The parents sought the order of certiorari to quash the *decision of the crown court on* the grounds, inter alia, that the court had erred in law and exceeded its jurisdiction in that *14 reports*, including reports of doctors, specialists, child psychiatrists and the local authority social worker, had been admitted *in evidence* without being formally proved; and that the documents were inadmissible in that their admission in evidence was opposed by the child's parents, and was not authorized *by statute or precedent*.

Miss Jane Hoyal for the parents; Mrs Diane Barnett for the child; Mr John Elvidge for the local authority.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that the question was whether, in crown court proceedings on an appeal against a care order made under section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, *the parents could* prevent the reception of documentary evidence which both the child and the local authority were *content* should be admitted.

That raised two questions: (1) What principles of evidence applied in such proceedings? (2) *Was the status of* parents in the proceedings such that they could insist on the strict rules of evidence being adhered to?

What were the principles of evidence applicable?

His Lordship was surprised and disappointed to find that despite the importance of the jurisdiction, so fundamental a matter should be the subject of uncertainty. The practice varied from court to court as a consequence of that uncertainty.

It was submitted for the parents that the strict rules of evidence applied in both the juvenile court and the crown court in such proceedings and that no relaxation should be permitted merely because the matter concerned a child's care and upbringing: see *R v Shropshire Justices, Ex parte Smith* (December 12, 1975, DC unreported) and *R v Milton Keynes Justices, Ex parte R* ([1979] 1 WLR 1002). Those cases lent some support for that view.

The local authority submitted that the rules of evidence need not be strictly adhered to: see *In re K (infants)* ([1963] Ch 381).

But the remarks of Lord Devlin at p 211H, and those of Lord Hodson at p 207 G-H in that case, concerned wardship proceedings where the argument for a relaxation of the rules of evidence might be stronger than in care proceedings.

There was some relaxation of the rules in care proceedings in the juvenile court in *Humberside County Council v R* [1977] 1 WLR 1251). But what principles applied on an appeal to the crown court? The situation was if anything more confused.

Counsel for the parents submitted that hearsay evidence was not to be admitted unless permitted by statute or the parties agreed to its admission, and asserted, rightly, that the *Civil Evidence Acts 1968 and 1972* had not been brought into effect in relation to civil proceedings in the crown court. It was further *submitted that the Evidence Act* 1938 also did not apply.

The local authority submitted that when the Civil Evidence Act *1968 came into force for the* purpose of civil proceedings in the Supreme Court, the crown court did not exist; but that in 1972, the Courts Act 1971 became law, which by section 1 provided that the Supreme Court included the crown court; and that the Civil Evidence Act 1968 thereby applied to civil proceedings in the crown court.

If that was correct, it appeared to be overlooked by those responsible for making crown court rules. The 1968 Act contemplated that it should be brought into force at the same *time as rules of court: see section* 2(1). But no rules had been made for the crown court.

Counsel for the local authority *submitted* that if the 1968 Act did not apply then the Evidence Act 1938 did because it originally applied to all civil proceedings and was only repealed in relation to those courts to which the 1968 Act applied.

It was clearly unsatisfactory that doubt should remain, deriving from the failure to apreciate the effect which section 1 of the Courts Act 1971 might have had on the Civil Evidence Act 1968. The matter was made no clearer by the Civil Evidence Act 1972, although, by the time it came into force there could be no doubt that the Supreme Court included the crown court.

Add to that the doubt as to whether the strict rules on the reception of hearsay evidence were enforced in proceedings under section 1 of the Children *and Young Persons Act 1969 and* it was virtually impossible to say what rules of evidence governed tha conduct of such proceedings in the crown court.

In his Lordship's opinion the Civil Evidence Acts 1968 and 1972 did not apply to civil proceedings in magistrates' courts, which included juvenile courts, and they should not be treated as applying to civil proceedings in the crown court until proper rules of court were in existence. It followed that the Evidence Act 1938 did apply in such proceedings.

What were the rights of parents in proceedings under section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act. 1969? Here too, despite the importance of the subject matter the law was confused.

The only provision in force allowing parents to appear in care proceedings was regulation 14B of the Magistrates' Courts (Children and Young Persons) Rules 1970 (SI 1792).

Decided cases established that parents had no right of appeal to the crown court in their own behalf because no statutory provision so permitted: see *In re H (a Minor)* ([1978] Fam 65). However, they could appeal to the crown court on behalf of the child: see *B v Gloucestershire County Council* ([1980] 2 All ER 746); and could do so even though the child was separately represented: see *C (Minors) v Martin (The Times*, February 12, 1982).

Whether parents who appeared at proceedings under regulation 14B of the 1970 rules could do more than was expressly provided for by that regulation fell for decision in *R v Milton Keynes Justices, Ex parte R* ([1979] 1 WLR 1002) where a parent obtained an order of certiorari to quash the justices' decision refusing to allow her to cross-examine witnesses. *The right to* cross-examine was a necessary ancillary of the parents' right to meet challenges against them.

Undersrandably, what was submitted in the present case was that a parent had a corresponding right to object to the admission of inadmissible evidence. Against that had to be set the doubt that existed over the status of a parent who appeared in the crown court on an appeal where the child was separately represented.

It was said in *Southwark London Borough Council v C (a Minor)* (*The Times*, February 12, 1982), that the parents might nevertheless act on behalf of the child.

But his Lordship did not regard that as concluding that parents had the right to object to the admission of evidence when those appearing for the child did not object.

Enough had been said to indicate how hopelessly uncertain was the procedure in this branch of the law. It demanded the attentions of the body *responsible for revising* procedure in the vitally important field which affected the status of children and the rights of their parents.

The present case could, fortunately, be decided on the merits without resolving those uncertainties.

His Lordship could assume, without deciding, that the strict rules of evidence applied to proceedings under section 1 of the 1969 Act in the crown court; and that parents had a sufficient interest in such proceedings to be *able to insist* on strict compliance with those rules.

In the circumstances of the case, the discretion of the court would be exercised to refuse the order of certiorari.

Solicitors: Mr Peter Norton; Donovan Smalley, Highgate; Mr T. R. B. Tiernay, Wood Green.

No liability for private way

Holden v White and Another

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Wood

[Judgment delivered March 17]

The owner of land over which there was a private right of way, the servient owner, was not liable *under the Occupiers'* Liability Act 1957 to a person for injuries sustained when using the right of way in excercise of the dominant owner's *rights*.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal from the decision of Mr Justice Stocker who had awarded *Mr Michael Holder a milkman*, of Haslemere, Surrey, £2,250, for agreed damages for injuries sustained after falling through a manhole situated on the right of way owned by Mrs Edna White, of Haslemere.

Mr John Cherry for Mrs White; *Mr Cyril Newman for Mr Holder*.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that at Lion Lane, Haslemere there was a row of terraced houses at right angles to the main road. Mrs White was the owner of the land over which there was a right of passage on foot to the terraced houses which were numbered evenly from 4 to 10. Mrs White and her husband lived in Nos 6 and 8 and No 4 was occupied by a tenant of Mrs White.

The plaintiff was delivering milk to No 10 when, he trod on a manhole cover outside there. It distintegrated and his leg went through and he suffered the injuries in respect of which the damages were awarded.

The claim against Mrs White was framed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 as she was the owner of the soil of the pathway. There was an alternative claim for negligence at common law.

Prior to the Act of 1957 it was well established that the servient owner had no duty at all to the dominant owner to keep the way in repair and it was difficult to see any logical reason why he should have been burdened with a duty to the licensees or invitees of the dominant owner. The servient owner was simply a person who took his land subject to an unavoidable encumbrance.

Mr Cherry had relied particularly on the *judgment of Lord* Denning, Master of the Rolls, in *Greenhalgh v British Railways Board* ([1969] 2 QB 286). Lord Denning had said at p 292H: "In the second place, it was said that the board owed a duty to Mrs Greenhalgh under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1957. It was said she was a 'visitor' . . . a person is a 'visitor' if at common law he would be regarded as an invitee or licensee; or to be treated as such . . . But a 'visitor' does not include a person who crosses land in pursuance of a public or private right of way."

Mr Newman had sought to avoid the impact of that decision by submitting that the reference to private rights of way was *obiter* and was nothing more than a collective homeric nod on the part of the court. Nevertheless it was a powerful *obiter*.

Mr Justice Stocker had distinguished *Greenhalgh's* case on the footing that it did not support the broad proposition that a milkman lawfully using the only pathway to the door of one of a terrace of houses was owed no duty by anyone in respect of dangers which caused him injury.

But the question was whether Mrs White as owner of the land on which the manhole was situated owed him a duty and in order to do that he had to bring himself within the statute and establish his status as her visitor; that is, her invitee or licensee.

He was there because the owners of No 10 were able to *insist; as against Mrs White*, upon him being there. On analysis of the position, no one could arrive at a conclusion that *Mrs White* had issued any invitation or permission for him to be at the place where he was injured.

The appeal would be allowed,

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Wood agreed.

Solicitors: W. R. Kirk; Derek Holden & Co, Staines.

US space shuttle hits a snag after blast-off

From Piers Akerman, Cape Canaveral, March 22

The space shuttle Columbia returned to the heavens for a third mission just one hour behind schedule today. Colonel Jack Lousma, the mission commander, who was pilot on the 59-day Skylab 3 mission in 1973, was at the controls as the ship blasted off, trailing an incandescent flare atop a billowing white exhaust. He could not restrain his enthusiasm during the early minutes of the flight as he reported to mission control at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston: "Wow, the first part of this ride is a real barn burner." His pilot, Colonel Charles Fullerton, did not have time to give more details, because a fault developed in one of the craft's three auxiliary power units (APUs) as they arced over the Atlantic on their first orbit.

There was a stream of messages from Columbia to Mission control before it was decided to shut down the unit and continue the mission.

The director of shuttle operations at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), Mr George Page, said the faulty APU was not the same one that had developed problems during the shuttle's second mission.

"We replaced that APU. I don't think we are looking at an oil filter problem here either: I think this is a cooling problem."

Mr Page said it was most unlikely that Columbia's mission would be shortened because of the problem. "I'm sure we can land the bird adequately with just one APU. We don't need the APUs again until we re-enter and we know we have two—and I think we'll have three operating again by then." He said the launching was terrific.

The APUs power the shuttle's flaps and landing gear.

Columbia's two reusable solid rocket boosters dropped and splashed down on target in the Atlantic. If all goes well, they will be dismantled and renovated before being used again.

Colombia is scheduled to fly a 115-orbit, seven-day mission before landing next Monday at the Army's White Sands missile range in New Mexico. It was to have landed in California, but the lake bed used previously was made unusable by heavy rain.

Nasa officials hope a cross-wind will be blowing when it lands, so that the shuttle's capabilities in those conditions can be observed.

The main objective of the mission is to register the reaction of the obiter and its scientific payload to the most extreme temperature differentials that could be encountered during later regular flights.

The most unusual experiment was designed by Mr Todd Nelson, a Minnesota student who has a dozen bees and three dozen moths on board the shuttle to see how they fly in gravity-free conditions. He hopes to discover whether the insects will adjust to the weightlessness of space and conserve their energy.

Mr T. Nelson, who was chosen to put the experiment on board the shuttle after a national competition, said he hopes the insects will adjust to weightlessness and adopt a floating motion rather than fluttering vigorously.



Into orbit again: A perfect blast-off for Columbia for its third space flight. The men boarding for the mission are Colonel Jack Lousma (right) and Colonel Charles Fullerton.

Mubarak's adviser flies in

Continued from page 1

East Jerusalem to break their strike. An editorial in the Jerusalem Post discussing the Government's West Bank tactics was headlined: "The Spiral of Repression".

Observers here believe that the Government has been seriously embarrassed by the effect which the strike is having on the thousands of foreign tourists who come to the area every day to visit the holy places.

☐ Tel Aviv.—Dr Osama El-baz, President Mubarak's political adviser, arrived here with Egyptian formulae to settle differences concerning peace borders (Moshe Brilliant writes).

He conferred tonight with Mr David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, and will deliver a message from President Mubarak to Mr Begin tomorrow. An Egyptian official said the message concerned border demarcation, the continuation of the Palestinian autonomy talks and President Mubarak's proposed visit to Israel. Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, and Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, are due to meet in Cairo early next month

Surgeons try to stitch girl's severed leg on

Surgeons yesterday started an operation to try to stitch back the severed leg of a girl, aged 17, who was injured in a road accident.

Miss Sandra Radley, of Anderson Road, Scunthorpe, south Humberside, was taken 90 miles to Withington Hospital, Manchester, where the micro-surgery unit has pioneered the technique of restoring severed limbs.

As surgeons at the hospital, led by Mr Clive Orton, prepared for the operation, a police relay escorted Miss Radley along motorways between Scunthorpe and Manchester.

The operation is expected to last many hours. The hospital said: "It will probably be tomorrow morning before we are able to say anything".

Miss Radley, who was riding a moped, was involved in an accident with a car yesterday

Molyneaux says CIA unit is in Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The leader of Ulster's Official Unionist Party alleged yesterday that a CIA unit was operating in the province and that there might be sinister groups behind political murder in the rest of Britain.

Mr James Molyneaux claimed that the province was being used as a "pawn in a far greater game" and he would not rule out either Russian or American involvement.

Asked whether it was far-fetched to suggest that the IRA was being manipulater by the CIA, he said people should reflest on why a CIA unit was operating in Ulster. "They are not there to feed back news reports to the State Department or anywhere else. They are there to do certain things".

At a press conference Mr Molyneaux made allegations about the possibility of outside agencies being involved in murder. He did not, despite repeated questioning from surprised journalists, produce any evidence to support his theory.

He alleged that although certain people might have been convicted for carrying out assassinations, they may not have done it of their own free will and accord. "There may have been a more sinister reason. They may have been carrying out a directive," added Mr Molyneaux.

He was, however, careful not to accuse the CIA of being behind any assassinations in the province, but the implication was clear. He also denied that the British security forces were involved.

"It is not the Irish Americans who are the danger people as far as we are concerned. It is the State Department and Pentagon who have been working on this for years and years with the idea of enticing the Irish Republic into the Western Nato defence structure."

The Northern Ireland Office had no comment to make and a CIA spokesman in Washington said the agency did not confirm or deny anything when discussing intelligence matters.

☐ In Dublin Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, met a delegation from the Social Democratic and Labour Party to discuss the initiative by Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and both sides agreed that the proposals emerging were unworkable.

A statement after the talks said: "They found them deficient in that they concentrated on the details of an administration for Northern Ireland without due regard for the broader dimension of the problem."

Frank Johnson in Hillhead

The disappearing Roy – and one left earring

To Hillhead, to take in the by-election campaign. It is good to see it before it finishes. Any visitor getting into any fashionable by-election before the end of its run knows just enough about it to make it confusing.

He is like the man who has *not* seen one of those up-market knockabout plays which for months on end provide the analogies and metaphors in brittle London chat. The reader will know the sort of thing: "You should have been at Dominic's leaving party. It was *pure* Tom Stoppard, just like in the scene where the tortoise catches fire on the philosopher's head? D'you remember?"

"Er, no", some of us have to admit. That reply can be a bit of a dampener, so what I often do is allow it to be assumed that I am indeed familiar with the work. This saves many lengthy explanations. For it is always possible to keep one's end up because the details of these entertainments have a way of permeating the brain in a scrambled, but still usable form, even if you have not yet seen them. Thus, asked about Hillhead I have for weeks gone around confidently saying such things as: "The Labour man's had to take off his earring because he's a Bennite." This seems to satisfy anyone listening. It is not entirely fraudulent, for I seem to remember something about the Labour man's earing early on.

The visitor, then, when he arrives, *may be watching* a tale, the ending of which, he is unaware, but he is familiar after a fashion with the plot until now. Mr Roy Jenkins finds it much more difficult than expected. Defying all precedent, the Tory candidate, Mr Malone, is no fool. Suddenly, the polls move against the SDP Alliance. Mr Jenkins faces the loss both of the by-election and the leadership. He becomes demoralized and listless. He lacks the will to do so much of that canvassing against which his spirit has always rebelled. He begins to look lost, he never really knew where he was in the first place, the gaps between his daily engagements grow longer. It is believed that, particularly in the afternoon, these gaps are taken up with much rest and contemplation. None the less, his staff continue to issue forecasts of victory from the Jenkins campaign bedside. Meanwhile, through it all, there is still no sign of the Labour man's earring.

That was the state of the plot yesterday, at the start of the last act. Suddenly, there was a twist. Over the weekend the polls moved in Mr Jenkins's favour again. A telephone poll put him ahead while the latest, in the *Daily Express* had the Tory less than one per cent in front—in effect a dead heat. Mr Jenkins could bloom again. He was not listless now.

"I never comment on polls", he told us. But purely by chance he detected "a movement" in his favour. That word "movement" was drawn out to prodigious lengths—as if summoned up from the deepest recesses of his cultured tonils—m-u-u-r-v-m-o-n-t—and accompanied by that shaking of the jowel and authoritative gesture with the hand indicating some gathering, unstoppable force of history.

The true Mr Jenkins was among us again. He was back on form—this much-loved, gracious figure who is to the liberal classes what the Queen Mother is to the rest of us. What evidence had he for the muurvmont, if it was not those polls about which he never commented. That presented him with a problem, but not for long. He stared upwards and called up an answer. I was so transfixed by it, having attended performances by Mr Jenkins since childhood, that I took it down afterwards from a colleague's tape recorder so as to provide the literary world with the authentic, unchallengeable text.

"What struck me very much was the spontaneity of the response in the shopping centres in all parts of the constituency," began this dignified figure from whom Scottish shoppers have apparently been fleeing in awe for weeks, "and the responsive waving primarily when we drove around making our noise."

Note the magical term "responsive waving". People do not just go in for any old wave when Mr Jenkins hits the shopping centres. They *responsively* wave. "Our noise", it turned out, was the SDP's theme tune Aaron Copland's *Fanfare for the Common Man*. The Common Man referred to in this context, it should be explained, is not Mr Jenkins. Quite the opposite. It is he who is the fanfare.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of Central Council of Physical Recreation, attends Council's Annual General Meeting, Fishmongers' Hall, EC4, 10.40.

The Duke of Kent, as President, visits Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover, 11.10 and the Avo factory, Dover, 2.30.

New exhibitions

Assemblages: collages by Anthony Earnshaw and Frank Jennings and sculpture by Terry Hammill, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds; Mon to Fri 10 to 5; (from today until April 16).

Photographs by the Central Association of Photographic Societies, Sutton Central Library, St Nicholas Way, Sutton; Tues to Fri 9.30 to 8, Sat 9.30 to 5; closed Mon; (from today until April 3).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by Graham Frank Wright and Barry Ward, Middlesbrough Art Gallery, 320 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland: Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Peter Moore's Liverpool Project 6: Art into the 50's, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until April 24).

Stoneware by John Ward, Peter Dingley Gallery, 16 Meer Street, Stratford-upon-Avon; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30; Thurs 9.30 to 1.30 (until March 27).

Scenes from Residential Life—photographs by Roger Simmons and paintings by Mike Hollingworth, Gainsborough's House, Sudbury, Suffolk; Tues to Sat 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon (until April 4).

Last chance to see

Ceramics by Alex Leckie, St Enoch's Exhibition Centre, Glasgow; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Textile Marketing in W Yorkshire in the 19th century, by G Stead, Bradford Industrial Museum, Moorside Road, Bradford, 7.30.

Music

Concert of light classics, by Rotary Club of Bath West, Pump Room, Bath, 7.30.

Indonesian Traditional Music, Brent Town Hall, Forty Lane, Wembley, 7.30.

The Corries in Concert, Concert Hall, Troon, Ayrshire, 7.30.

General

London is . . . Entertainment, exhibition train highlighting variety of theatre in London's West End, and tourist attractions of the capital, Temple Meads station, Bristol, 10 to 5.

The Moving Finger Wrote—tour of the strongrooms and demonstrations of document and book repairing, Leicestershire Record Office, 57 New Walk, Leicester, 7.

Donald Sinden is signing copies of his autobiography, *A Touch of the Memoirs*, at Mowbrays Bookshop, 28 Margaret Street, W1, between 1 and 2 today.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: selected silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: important Old Master drawings, 11 and 2.30; City wine sale, at Beaver Hall, EC4, 12. Christie's South Kensington: costumes and textiles, 2; old and modern jewelry, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewels, 1.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: private press books, 11.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Scotland v Netherlands, at Hampden Park, Glasgow, 8; League fixtures (page 18).

Racing: National Hunt meetings at Nottingham, 1.45, Fontwell Park, 2, and Wetherby, 2.

Golf: Sunningdale foursomes, 10.

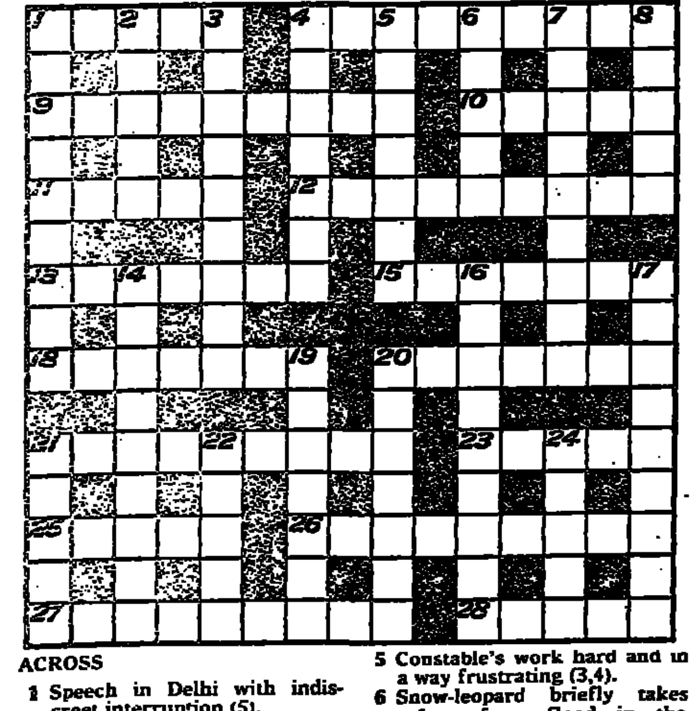
Squash: Patrick tournament, at Chichester.

Anniversaries

Juan Gris, Spanish painter, was born in Madrid, 1887. Elizabeth I died in London—succeeded by James VI of Scotland in the title of James I of Great Britain and Ireland, 1603. The first tramway in London was opened—Marble Arch along Bayswater Road, 1861.

National Day: Pakistan. On March 23, 1940, the All-India Muslim League adopted a resolution for establishing an independent Muslim state in the Muslim areas of the sub-continent.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,787



ACROSS
1 Speech in Delhi with indiscreet interruption (5).
4 Man's part in Act II (9).
9 Old French government in the Book of Numbers? (9).
10 From first to last Dick represents the Mexican native (5).
11 Stationed at Port Said, we hear (5).
12 Sports gear of course appears to be appropriate (5,4).
13 Listen, I have equipment outside (4,3).
15 Tailless bird caught by a man back in Africa (7).
18 She gives new tenant a key (7).
20 Grasshopper made tidy mess in back of Indian type of bungalow (7).
21 Fixed idea of school-leavers' meeting (9).
23 Arch enemy's opening follows Port of Spain setback (5).
25 Single picture from film "The Skeleton" (5).
26 Gelatin is already poured out (9).
27 Snob's model timepiece made recently (4,5).
28 Figure for petrol roughly a pound short (5).

DOWN
1 Gear handy in plant-demolition (9)
2 This racking is extremely worrying (5).
3 It's up to the vicar! (9).
4 He makes off by two-wheeler (7).
5 Constable's work hard and in a way frustrating (3,4).
6 Snow-leopard briefly takes refuge from flood in the mountains (5).
7 A lift might ——— by a hiker, so marked (9).
8 In this race the cup belongs to America (5).
14 SF race whose goddess is an outrage (9)
16 Changing them, nothing to some, it seemed to me (9).
17 Cover-name used for communication (9).
19 Poor Noel is one, a drop-out, literally (7).
20 To fire this home-counties man gets applause (7).
21 Refuse the old king a driver (5).
22 Simon Templar gets early start in the morning — what energy! (5).
24 Mental picture of insect-form (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,786

The papers

"Paris is halving its public transport fares; London has just doubled them; Parisians travel in comfort, London customers pay more for less", the Daily Mirror observes. "No urban transport system in the world can make a profit, and that means subsidies. If the Government doesn't want the ratepayer to pay them then the taxpayer must", the paper adds.

The Daily Express finds the negative TUC reaction to Sir Geoffrey Howe's community works scheme "as dispiriting as it is predictable", and interprets this as "organized labour ganging up against the jobless".

Roads

Central London: Because of a march and lobby on Parliament, special parking and traffic arrangements along route from Tower Hill to Parliament Square; avoid area if possible. A4: Cromwell Road reduced in width near junction with Earls Court.

London and South-east: A4020: Roadworks on Uxbridge Road at Iron Bridge, Southall. A33: Lane closures between Popham and Winchester. A25: Eastbound traffic diverted around Dorking town centre.

Midlands: M1: Only hard shoulder open southbound between junction 26 and Trowell service area. M5: Lane closures between Worcester and Strensham (junctions 7 and 8). M6: Lane closures between M69 and A426 exits (junctions 1 and 2). A6072: Roadworks on Heighington by-pass, Co Durham.

North: A533: Lane closures at Runcorn, Cheshire. A1(M): Southbound lane closures of Scotch Corner, N Yorkshire. A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby, W Yorkshire.

Wales and West: Gwyn Road, Llandudno closed between Tabor Hill and Black Gate; diversions. A35: Temporary signals in Axminster town centre, Devon. A35: Temporary diversion near Fountain Roundabout, Christchurch, Dorset.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures at junction 10 (Stirling). A1: Temporary signals at Harelaw Bridge, S of Grantshouse, Berwickshire. A95: Roadworks SE of Huntley, Aberdeenshire.

Information supplied by the AA.

Classical records

Best selling records last week were: 1, The Legendary Hollywood String Quartet (HMV RLS765); 2, Beethoven: Violin Concerto—Perlman (HMV ASD-4059); 3, Dvorak: Cello Concerto—Cohen (CFP40361); 4, The Art of Victoria De Los Angeles (HMV SLS 5233); 5, Walton Conducts Walton (HMV SLS5246); 6, Nielson: Symphony No. 4—Karajan (DG 2532029); 7, Grieg and Schumann Piano Concertos — Zimmerman / Karajan (DG-2532043); 8, Holst: The Planets — Karajan (DG2532019); 9, Pachelbel: Canon — Hogwood (Decca (DSL0594); 10, Viva Domingo (DG2531369).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, completion of remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Canada Bill, committee. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 14.

BBC 1
1 Top of the Pops (13.65m)
2 Jim'll Fix It (13.60m)
3 The Kenny Everett Television Show (13.25m)
4 Holiday (12.35m)
5 Last Train From Gun Hill (11.90m)
6 Shoestring (11.85m)
7 World Figure Skating (Fri) (11.60m)
7=The Friends of Eddie Coyle (11.60m)
9 A Question of Sport (11.55m)
10 Tomorrow's World (11.45m)

BBC 2
1 Not The Nine O'Clock News (9.80m)
2 Marti Caine (9.60m)
3 Pot Black 82 (8.30m)
4 Nancy Astor (Wed & Sun) (7.35m)
5 One Man and his Dog (7.10m)
6 Russell Harty (Tues) (5.85m)
7 Forty Minutes (5.55m)
8 Call My Bluff (5.25m)
8=Sherlock Holmes and the Scarlet Claw (5.25m)
10 Break in the Sun (5.15m)
10=The Waltons (5.15m)

ITV
1 This Is Your Life, Thames (16.75m)
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada (16.15m)
3 Coronation Street (Wed) (16.00m)
4 Family Fortunes, Central (14.85m)
5 The Fall Guy, ITV (14.35m)
6 Hart to Hart, ITV (13.95m)
7 Crossroads (Thurs) Central (13.85m)
8 3-2-1, Yorkshire (13.60m)
9 Crossroads (Wed) (13.50m)
10 *Minder, Thames (13.20m)*

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	31.75	29.75
Belgium Fr	91.50	87.00
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	15.16	14.36
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.65	11.05
Germany DM	4.49	4.24
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yn	464.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.35	10.75
Portugal Esc	4.92	4.66
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.04
Spain Pta	192.75	183.75
Sweden Kr	11.02	10.44
Switzerland Fr	3.59	3.37
USA $	1.86	1.79
Yugoslavia Dnr	99.00	93.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 4.6 at 558.1.

The new scale of stamp duty on house purchases came into effect yesterday.

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Weather

Pressure will be high over C and S parts, with troughs of low pressure crossing some N and W parts

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Fog patches early and late, dry, sunny periods developing, frost in places at first; winds variable, light; max temp 13C (54F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals, some patchy hill and coastal fog developing; winds variable becoming S to SW, light to moderate; max temp 12 to 13C (54 to 55F), but cooler on coasts.

NW, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Mainly dry, sunny periods developing after a misty start; frost early; wind variable becoming SW, light; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, patchy fog, occasional mainly light rain or drizzle; wind SW fresh, perhaps locally strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy with hill fog patches and local rain or drizzle; winds SW, light increasing moderate or fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry and rather warm after overnight frost and fog patches, but rain or drizzle at times in the NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel: Wind variable, light; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light becoming S, moderate or fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 5.57 am. Sun sets: 6.18 pm. Moon rises: 5.40 am. Moon sets: 3.52 pm.
New moon: March 25.

Lighting up time

London 6.48 pm to 5.25 am
Bristol 6.58 pm to 5.35 am
Edinburgh 7.02 pm to 5.36 am
Manchester 6.57 pm to 5.33 am
Penzance 7.09 pm to 5.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Guernsey	f	9	48
Birmingham	f	10	50	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	s	9	48	Jersey	s	10	50
Bristol	f	11	52	London	f	11	52
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	f	9	48
Edinburgh	c	8	46	Newcastle	c	10	50
Glasgow	c	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

Highest and lowest

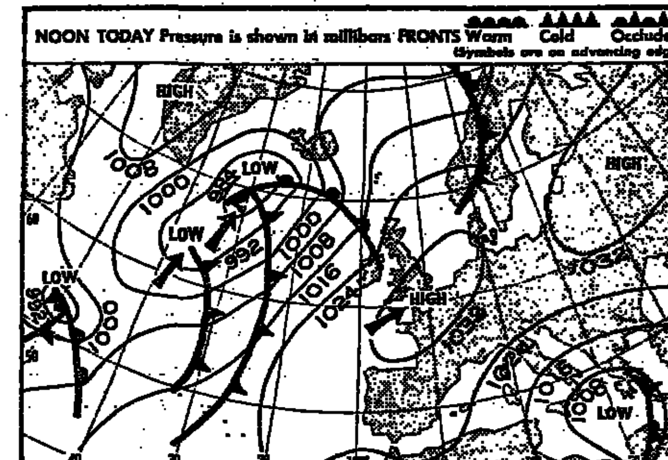
HIGHEST
Highest day temp: Weymouth, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Cromer, Lerwick, Aberporton, Fair Isle, 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Kirkwall, 0.2in; highest sunshine: Blackpool, Penzance, 10.4hr.

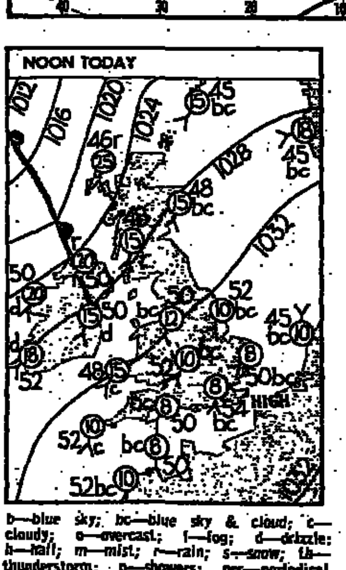
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 20.21-20.25; WNW; 70NNE; E*. Cosmos 236R: 20.27-20.29; SSW; 30S; S*. Cosmos 185R: (March 24) 0.30-0.31; ENE*; 15ENE; NE and 2.8-2.11; NNE*, 40NNE; NE and 3.45-3.52; WNW*; 30N; NE. Cosmos 1220: (March 24) 5.0-5.7; SSW; 45SE; NE. Cosmos 1286: 19.32-19.38; WSW; 40NW; NNE and 21.10-21.13; NW; 15N; NNE. Seasat: 19.24-19.33; NNE; 65WNW; SW and 21.9-21.9; N; 20NNW; WNW and (March 24) 1.53-2.0; E; 25NE; NNW and 3.29-3.39; SE; 85NNE; NNW and 5.9-5.16; SSW; 20W; WNW. Salyut 6: 19.17-19.22; W; 40S; SE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





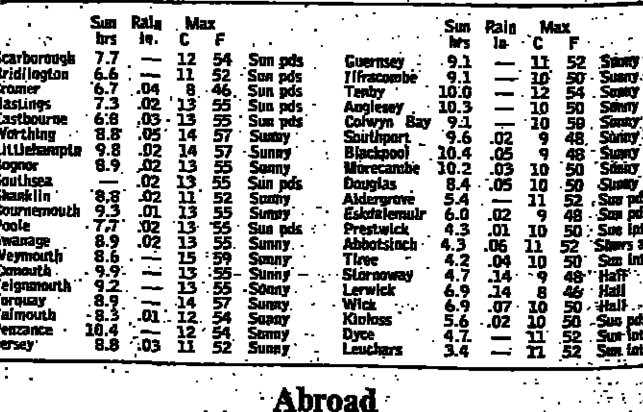
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.17	6.1	12.48	6.5
Aberdeen	12.05	3.8	12.05	3.9
Avonmouth	5.49	11.7	6.11	11.9
Belfast	9.45	3.1	10.04	3.1
Cardiff	5.35	10.8	5.57	11.1
Devonport	4.18	4.9	4.45	5.0
Dover	9.39	5.9	9.59	6.2
Falmouth	3.38	4.7	4.15	4.8
Glasgow	11.56	4.5		
Harwich	10.41	3.9	10.54	3.8
Holyhead	9.08	5.2	9.34	5.1
Hull	5.11	6.6	5.15	6.9
Ilfracombe	4.44	8.3	5.05	8.4
Leith	1.20	4.9	1.33	5.0
Liverpool	10.00	8.7	10.24	8.7
Lowestoft	8.29	2.2	8.20	2.2
Margate	10.58	4.3	11.02	4.4
Milford Haven	4.58	6.3	5.19	6.4
Newquay	3.51	6.4	4.11	6.4
Oban	4.45	3.7	5.10	3.6
Penzance	3.20	4.9	3.45	5.1
Portland	5.21	1.8	6.05	1.8
Portsmouth	10.10	4.2	10.36	4.4
Shoreham	9.59	5.7	10.23	5.9
Southampton	9.43	4.1	10.14	4.3
Swansea	4.59	8.5	5.22	8.6
Tees	2.26	4.7	2.30	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	10.37	3.8	10.49	3.9

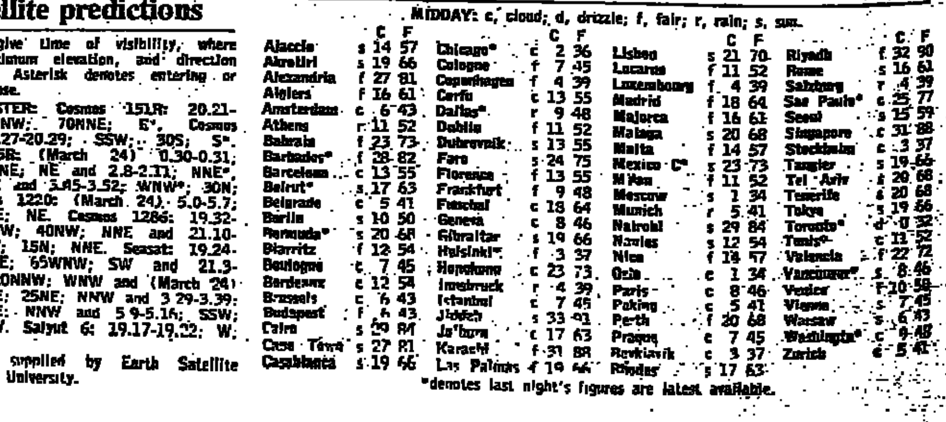
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in.	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in.	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	7.7	—	12	54	Sun pds	Guernsey	9.1	—	11	52	Sunny
Bridlington	6.6	—	11	52	Sun pds	Ilfracombe	9.1	—	10	50	Sunny
Cromer	6.7	.04	8	46	Sun pds	Tenby	10.0	—	12	54	Sunny
Hastings	7.3	.02	13	55	Sun pds	Anglesey	10.3	—	10	50	Sunny
Eastbourne	6.8	.03	13	55	Sun pds	Colwyn Bay	9.1	—	10	50	Sunny
Worthing	8.8	.05	14	57	Sunny	Southport	9.6	.02	9	48	Sunny
Littlehampton	9.8	.02	14	57	Sunny	Blackpool	10.4	.05	9	48	Sunny
Bognor	8.9	.02	13	55	Sunny	Morecambe	10.2	.03	10	50	Sunny
Southsea	—	.02	13	55	Sun pds	Douglas	8.4	.05	10	50	Sunny
Shanklin	8.8	.02	11	52	Sunny	Aldergrove	5.4	—	11	52	Sun pds
Bournemouth	9.3	.01	13	55	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	6.0	.02	9	48	Sun pds
Poole	7.7	.02	13	55	Sun pds	Prestwick	4.3	.01	10	50	Sun ints
Swanage	8.9	.02	13	55	Sunny	Abbotsinch	4.3	.06	11	52	Shwrs am
Weymouth	8.6	—	15	59	Sunny	Tiree	4.2	.04	10	50	Sun ints
Exmouth	9.9	—	13	55	Sunny	Stornoway	4.7	.14	9	48	Hail
Teignmouth	9.2	—	13	55	Sunny	Lerwick	6.9	.14	8	46	Hail
Torquay	8.9	—	14	57	Sunny	Wick	6.9	.07	10	50	Hail
Falmouth	8.3	.01	12	54	Sunny	Kinloss	5.6	.02	10	50	Sun pds
Penzance	10.4	—	12	54	Sunny	Dyce	4.7	—	11	52	Sun ints
Jersey	8.8	.03	11	52	Sunny	Leuchars	3.4	—	11	52	Sun ints

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	14	57	Chicago*	c	2	36	Lisbon	s	21	70	Riyadh	f	32	90
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Cologne	f	7	45	Locarno	f	11	52	Rome	s	16	61
Alexandria	f	27	81	Copenhagen	f	4	39	Luxembourg	f	4	39	Salzburg	r	4	39
Algiers	f	16	61	Corfu	c	13	55	Madrid	f	18	64	Sao Paulo*	c	25	77
Amsterdam	c	6	43	Dallas*	r	9	48	Majorca	f	16	61	Seoul	s	15	59
Athens	r	11	52	Dublin	f	11	52	Malaga	s	20	68	Singapore	c	31	88
Bahrain	f	23	73	Dubrovnik	s	13	55	Malta	f	14	57	Stockholm	c	3	37
Barbados*	f	28	82	Faro	s	24	75	Mexico C*	s	23	73	Tangier	s	19	66
Barcelona	c	13	55	Florence	f	13	55	Milan	f	11	52	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Beirut*	s	17	63	Frankfurt	f	9	48	Moscow	s	1	34	Tenerife	s	20	68
Belgrade	c	5	41	Funchal	c	18	64	Munich	r	5	41	Tokyo	s	19	66
Berlin	s	10	50	Geneva	s	8	46	[illegible]				[illegible]			
Bermuda*	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Biarritz	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Boulogne	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Bordeaux	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Brussels	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Budapest	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Cairo	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Cape Town	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			
Casablanca	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			

* denotes last night's figures are latest available.